The National Future Farmer

Owned and published by the Future Farmers of America

February-March, 1967

more jack from your beanstalk

AMIBEN

Get rid of competition from **both** broadleaf weeds **and** grasses. One Amiben application at planting—full season control—but no residue in the soil at harvest. You can plant winter grains as soon as you take off your beans. ■ Amiben pays off in dollar profit to the farmer. That's why more than half of today's soybean growers use it. (In leading soybean states Amiben is more popular than all other soybean herbicides combined.) You'll never know how high your soybean yields can go until you use Amiben. And, for that matter, you'll never know how much jack you can get from your beanstalk.

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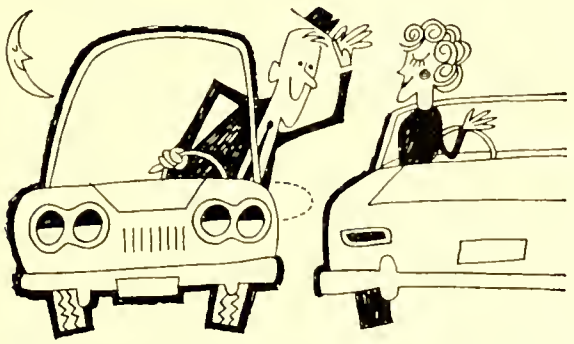
It's a small world when you drive at night

That's what makes it so tricky. If you can answer these questions, you'll be safer.

Q When should you dim your lights?

A Meeting an approaching car, of course. But don't forget to flick to low beams when you're following another car.

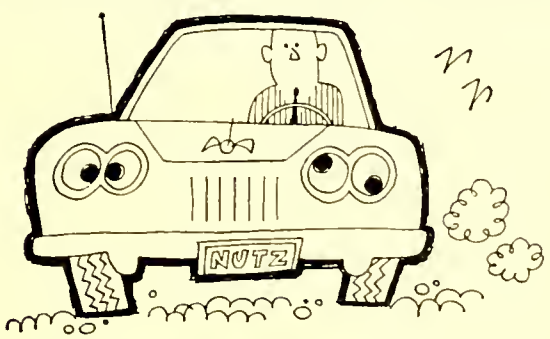


Q What does "overdriving the headlights" mean?

A It means you're driving blind. Even the best headlights give you just a fraction of the light you have during the day. To make sure you can stop within your seeing distance, cut down on the speed.

Q How does passing a car at night differ from passing a car during the day?

A You need more room at night. If you start passing sooner and from farther back, you'll have as good a view of the oncoming lane as you can get. Once you've passed, give the man behind you ample room.

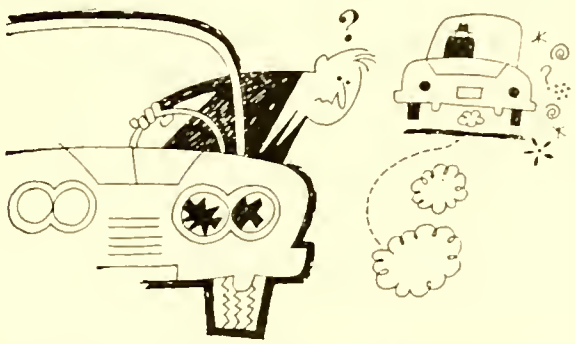


Q How much effective light is lost when everyday bumps and jolts cause badly aimed headlights that throw the beam too high, too low, or too far to the side?

A You can lose as much as 80% of the light needed to drive safely. A mechanic can accurately adjust your lights in very little time, at very little cost.

Q How do you handle the car that comes on with its high beams?

A Don't try to outglare him. Flash your "brights" to remind him to use low beams. If he won't and the light is blinding, slow down and look to the right edge of the road. Above all, keep your patience. Remember, safety begins with courtesy.

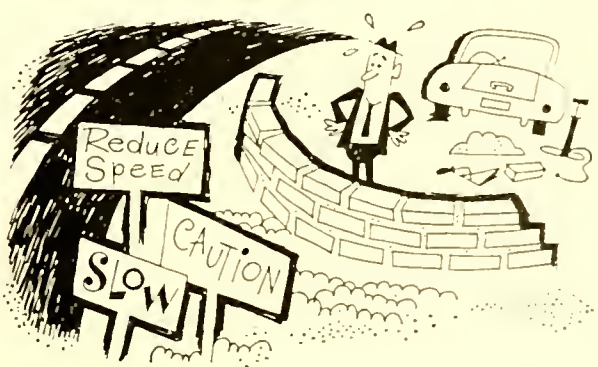


Q Should you turn on your headlights when others are using their parking lights?

A The rule of thumb says: If it's dark enough for parking lights, turn on those headlights.

Q If you have to stop on the highway, what safety measures should you take?

A Get as far off the highway as possible, leave the parking lights on. Only then should you go for help.



Q What tire is the first choice for original equipment on new cars and replacement equipment on used cars . . . day or night?

A Firestone . . . with good reason.

Firestone

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A Sponsor of National Student Traffic Safety Program, National 4-H Automotive Program and FFA

The National Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1967

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

VOLUME 15 NUMBER 3

In This Issue

FEATURES

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HERE'S A PORTRAIT, IN WORDS, OF YOUR NEW NATIONAL FFA PRESIDENT'S CLIMB TO THE ORGANIZATION'S TOP LEADERSHIP POSITION. IT WAS WRITTEN BY A FUTURE FARMER WHO KNOWS HIM BEST, HIS YOUNGER BROTHER STANLEY SWAN. YOU ARE SURE TO BE INSPIRED BY HIS ACCOUNT OF GARY'S GROWTH AS A FARMER AND LEADER.

24 They Make Safety Spell Security

A LOOK AT HOW THE EATON, COLORADO, FUTURE FARMERS DEVELOPED A SAFETY PROGRAM THAT LED THE CHAPTER TO THE FFA FOUNDATION'S HIGHEST AWARD FOR FARM SAFETY. YOU'LL FIND IDEAS IN THIS ARTICLE WHICH YOUR CHAPTER CAN USE TO SAVE LIVES AND AT THE SAME TIME BUILD A SERVICE IMAGE FOR YOUR CHAPTER.

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THIS ARTICLE TAKES A LOOK AT HOW AND WHERE CROP INSURANCE FITS INTO THE ECONOMIC ARSENAL OF THE YOUNG FARMER "BREAKING THE ENTRY BARRIER." THE SUBHEAD, "BREAKING THE ENTRY BARRIER," CALLS YOUR ATTENTION TO ARTICLES THAT WILL GUIDE YOU IN MAKING MANAGEMENT DECISIONS THAT CAN LEAD TO SUCCESSFUL FARM ESTABLISHMENT. MUST READING FOR FFA'ERS.

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Our Cover

While there are many labor-saving pieces of equipment on today's farm, there is still room for a grain scoop and hard work. Here, the camera captured a Nebraska Future Farmer busy at a typical winter chore.

PHOTO BY C. A. CROMER

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is mailed every two months on the following dates:

January 20 . . . . **FEBRUARY-MARCH** Issue
March 20 . . . . . **APRIL-MAY** Issue
May 20 . . . . . **JUNE-JULY** Issue
July 20 . . . . **AUGUST-SEPTEMBER** Issue
September 20 . **OCTOBER-NOVEMBER** Issue
November 20 . **DECEMBER-JANUARY** Issue

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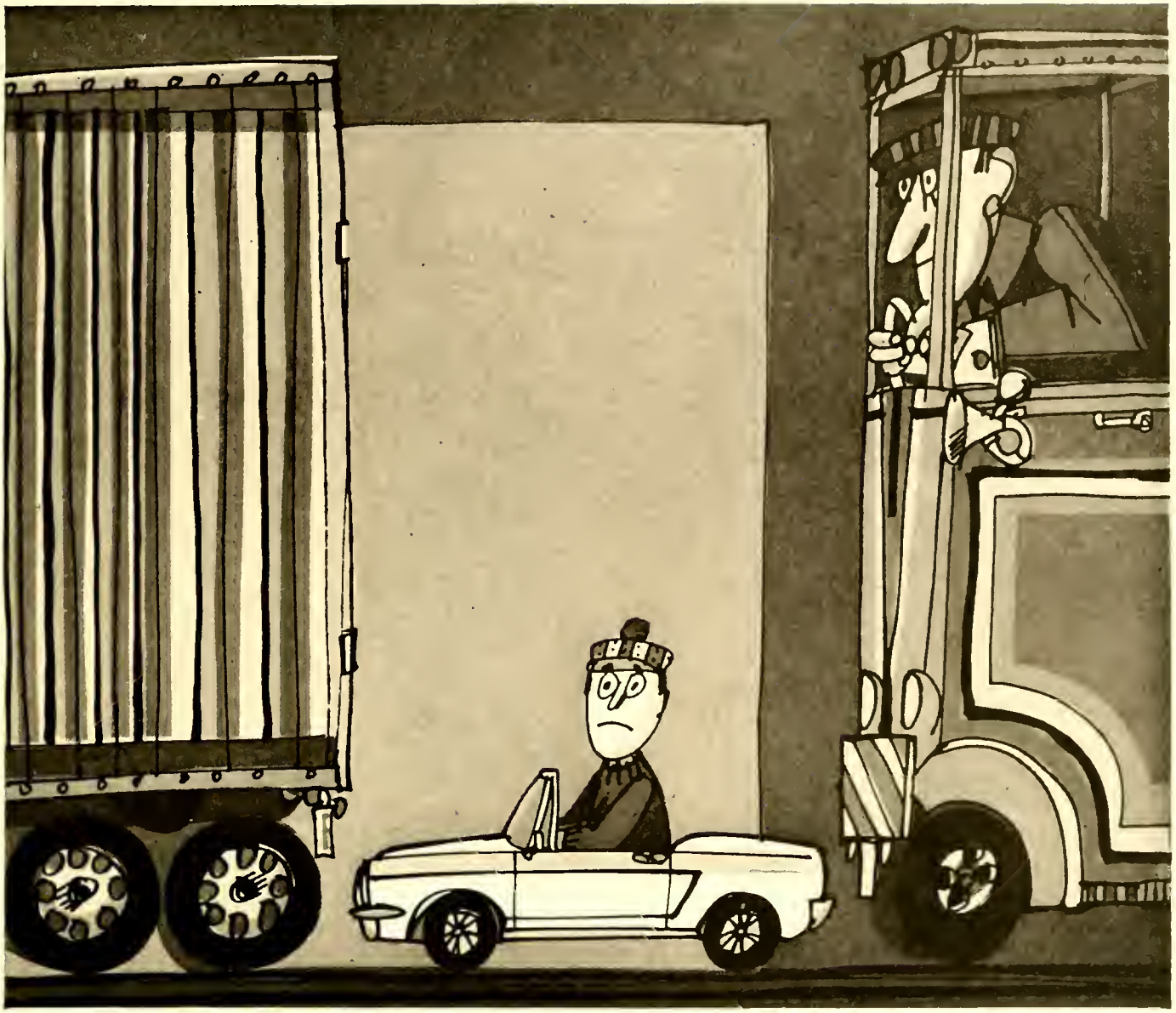
Good driving tips for teens



Leave yourself an "out" when you drive

One sign of good, safe driving is to avoid getting boxed in. Leave yourself an "out" by making sure you have a *space cushion* to the front, rear and sides of your car.

In traffic, adjust your speed to get the safer spacing you need. Pick the legal lane with the best view ahead, the lane with the least risk of trouble from any direction. Don't get yourself crowded into a spot where there's no room to move out of danger. And when the road is slippery or rough, when you can't see clearly ahead, when the fellow following you is so close he's "driving blind"—that's the time to allow *extra* space.

Leaving a space cushion around your car is the extra margin of safety that can make you an expert driver. Take the advice of Harold Smith, originator of the "Smith System of No-Accident Driving," and leave yourself an "out." You'll be a better, safer driver.

Ford

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You're the guy they count on to keep the moving parts moving.

There are over 50,000 moving parts in an armored convoy. And you know them all.

You're an expert—an Army mechanic. You can hear an engine knock 5,000 miles before it starts. And the swingingest music in your life is the sound of a well-tuned motor.

You first heard that music back in high school when you had that sweet '61 convertible. You figured you were a good mechanic then, but now you know you are.

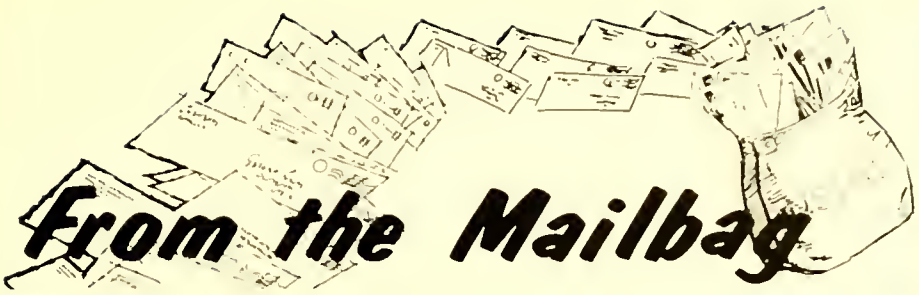
Now you have Army training behind you. A three-month course you couldn't buy in civilian life. It was eight hours a day of valves, pistons, gears, bearings, shafts and rings. It mixed classroom theory with shop-room practice.

And when it was over, you had it made. The course and your future. Your future in the Army. Your future later as a civilian.

As a high school grad, you got your training guaranteed in writing before you enlisted. You had over 300 choices. The one you picked was a winner.

So were all the others.

Army



From the Mailbag

Boswell, Indiana

I received my copy of *The National FUTURE FARMER* and read your very educational articles with great interest.

I love to trap, although I have a lot to learn. I thought very highly of your article about beaver trapping, but beavers are not around our area. I have been interested in other fur-bearing animals and wondered if you might send me information about muskrats, coons, and mink. If possible, I would like information about (1) proper skinning and stretching procedures, (2) where to set the traps and why, (3) prices, and (4) what traps to use.

Keep writing these articles. I enjoy them very much. They add adventure to a great magazine.

Everett Scolley

Coolidge, Arizona

On behalf of the Coolidge Chapter of Future Farmers of America, I would like to thank you for featuring our chapter on the cover of the December-January issue.

Russell Davis

Elverson, Pennsylvania

I am a member of the Twin Valley, Pennsylvania, FFA Chapter. I am presently chaplain of our chapter.

I want to thank you for publishing the article on our FFA game refuge under "FFA In Action" in the October-November issue.

This summer I had the privilege of attending our state FFA convention as a member of the state chorus. I think this is a rewarding experience more members could enjoy with just a little effort.

I like your magazine, especially "From The Mailbag" and "FFA In Action." I look forward to every edition.

Gerald Kauffman

Hiram, Missouri

I have been in FFA one year and have already tackled the job of chapter secretary. I always look forward to the day my magazine arrives, and the "Mailbag" is the first thing I read. I am sending for the free literature offered in your August-September edition. I think this is the best magazine of its kind on the market today. Keep up the good work.

Mike Moyers

Bigfork, Montana

I was wondering if you have any information on all kinds of livestock judging. If you have, would you please send information on how to judge and the characteristics of the various breeds of animals.

Ron Benson

We do not carry a supply of livestock judging aids. However, I suggest that you write to the various breed associations who make available such aids which are usually free.—Ed.

Rankin, Illinois

I wish that you would put "Free For You" on the opposite side of the page from "Something New." This way, if you cut out one coupon all you would cut out is the other one, instead of cutting out some valuable information. They are sent to the same place any way.

Roger Meyer

There are many things that must be considered in magazine make-up, and it is not always possible to follow your suggestion. We appreciate your comment, however. If you will give us all the information requested in the coupons in a letter or postcard, we will fill your request, and it will not be necessary for you to cut up your magazine.—Ed.

Ames, Iowa

During my four years in high school as a member of the Belmond FFA Chapter, I thoroughly enjoyed the FFA magazine.

The FFA was very helpful to me in high school. First, it gave me many chances to meet many fine men and, secondly, the FFA provided opportunities to work with other people.

As I was reading through the last October-November issue, my attention was attracted to the excellent article, "A Letter From Mother." The realization that a driver's license involves more than just a piece of paper is not recognized by many young drivers. This letter explicitly stated that responsibility must also be included, because if this element is disregarded tragedy is usually the outcome. I wish to commend Mrs. Olstad for this fine article and the editors for its publication.

Lawrence Basener

We appreciate your comments regarding this article. There has been much encouraging response.—Ed.

Fenton, Louisiana

For the second consecutive year, the Fenton FFA Chapter has raised more than $900 with its annual slave auction. Last year the chapter auctioned off its members for a day's work in the rice field for a total of $962. This year the auction brought the chapter a total of $922. One of the boys, Paul Klein, was auctioned off for $126 for a day's work.

Letters to the prospective buyers are sent out about three weeks before the auction followed by a reminder the day before the auction. We are located in the rice farming area of southwest Louisiana, and the rice farmers are the main supporters of the auction. We also have the services, free of charge, of a very good auctioneer.

Ivan L. Baker
FFA Advisor

How to get your choice of training guaranteed before you enlist.

Your first step should be towards your Army Recruiting Sergeant. He has all the facts on more than 300 courses open to you. As a high school grad, you'll get the course you select guaranteed in writing before you enlist. And there's no obligation until you enlist.

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Army NFF 2-67

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Looking Ahead

Crops

EDIBLE PROTEIN FROM OIL—While attending an International Minerals and Chemical Corporation press conference recently, we asked about the talk, common in scientific circles, that food can be made from oil. Dr. Frances Greer responded with these facts: Edible protein has been made from methane in a research project at a Shell Laboratory in Kent, England. Pure cultures of methane-oxidizing bacteria from a variety of natural sources have been isolated. The bacteria produced a protein from air and methane, whose amino acid composition is suitable for human diets. The researchers say that approximately ten tons of protein can be made from two million cubic feet of natural gas.

PLANT APPETITE IMPORTANT—Soil scientists have proven that corn plants differ in their ability to feed on phosphorus, potash, or nitrogen. Recently a Wisconsin worker found that four different field corn hybrids grown on the same soil, side by side, showed great differences in their ability to feed on zinc. His conclusion: Farmers must not assume that differences in yield always mean differences in soil conditions. It may mean that one variety has less feeding ability than another variety.

COTTON PROMOTION AMENDMENT PASSES—Cotton farmers have granted approval to a proposed research and promotion program by only the slimmest of margins. The amendment calls for a $1.00 per bale assessment to finance research and promotion. The measure needed approval of two-thirds of the producers, or a majority of the producers representing two-thirds of the cotton. It was supported by 183,124 (67.9 percent) producers while 86,373 voted against the measure.

HEAT AND DROUGHT TOLERANT BARLEY—A new variety of barley is being released to farmers. Named Primus, it was developed by USDA and South Dakota state researchers. Its strong points: It's high yielding and both drought resistant and heat tolerant. Seed is available from the South Dakota Crop Improvement Association.

CHEMICAL STOPS INSECT GROWTH—A substance in the wood of the balsam fir prevents insects from maturing. USDA scientists have isolated and identified a hormone-like compound called juvabione. They will now determine the potential use of the pure chemical for insect control.

Livestock

ROOSTERS THAT LAY EGGS?—It could happen since Dr. Edward F. Godfrey, a University of Maryland scientist, has succeeded in producing genetic males that have oviducts (egg-forming organs) almost 100 percent of the time. According to Dr. Godfrey, each year the U.S. produces 200 million roosters of the egg-production breeds that are useless. As Godfrey sees it, reversing the sex of the egg-production cockerel would transform the bird into a productive member of the poultry family as well as increase the output of eggs in this country and abroad.

HATCHERY PRODUCTION BOOMING—U.S. hatchery production is booming! The November output of broiler-type chicks is up 8 percent from a year ago. At the same time, the egg-type output was up 17 percent from a year ago. In addition, poult production is up 31 percent from a year ago. To see what this means in terms of prices, read "What to Expect in 1967" elsewhere in this issue.

NEW MILK PRODUCTION PATTERNS—In the past, milk production in the Northeast, East North Central, and West North Central States has accounted for two-thirds or more of U.S. production. Therefore, when production was up in those three regions, U.S. output was up. The reverse was also true. This time out, however, the patterns are broken. Milk production in those three regions is down, but U.S. production is still up! The reasons: California and Texas principally. California output is up 5 percent and thus moved into third place, replacing Minnesota in the top ten. Texas has moved into tenth place.

FEED EWES GRAIN AND MOLASSES—Sheep producers are reminded that feeding ewes grain and molasses helps prevent ketosis or pregnancy disease. J. E. Ross, Missouri livestock specialist, says as little as half a pound of grain a day can protect ewes from ketosis. The addition of a fourth-pound of molasses daily is an added preventive. Grain should be fed the last six weeks of pregnancy.

Machinery

SOYBEANS RAISE MACHINE COSTS—Contrary to the opinion of most farmers, soybeans are the cause of more repairs to self-propelled combines than corn and small grains. A study by an Ohio State University engineer shows these facts: Based on an average 2.4 years of use and an average of 1,090 acres harvested, total repair costs were $89 when the combine was used to harvest all small grains, $192 when used to harvest all corn, and $288 when used to harvest all soybeans.

NEW CORN HARVESTING ATTACHMENT—A "universal gathering attachment" for self-propelled combines was described at the winter meeting of agricultural engineers. The new attachment will be highly useful in combining narrow-row corn and is said to have saved more ears than conventional headers.

STEEL FOIL MAY GUIDE TRACTOR—It should be possible to bury a ribbon of steel foil in a crop row that could be electrified and serve as the guidance signal for automatically guiding tractors and equipment, ag engineers were told at their winter meeting. The report says, "The foil should disintegrate in most soils before the next cropping season and be no hindrance to succeeding cropping practices. Another possibility would be to encapsulate seed and fertilizer onto a steel foil and paper composite tape. At planting time, it would be necessary only to unreel the tape and bury it. Additionally, the steel foil tape could signal an automatic guidance system on a tractor."

A challenge for your present feeding program . . .

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Here's the bank of milk nutrients in Kraft Feed Boosters: dried whey, delactosed whey, hydrolyzed whey, cultured whey, cheese, dried buttermilk.

Kraft will help you prove on your own animals that a Milk-Bank feed program can give you better results than your present rations. We'll send you free feed formula books and performance charts so you can match Milk-Bank nutrition against any other program.

Once you do, we're sure you'll be a Milk-Bank "booster" for life.

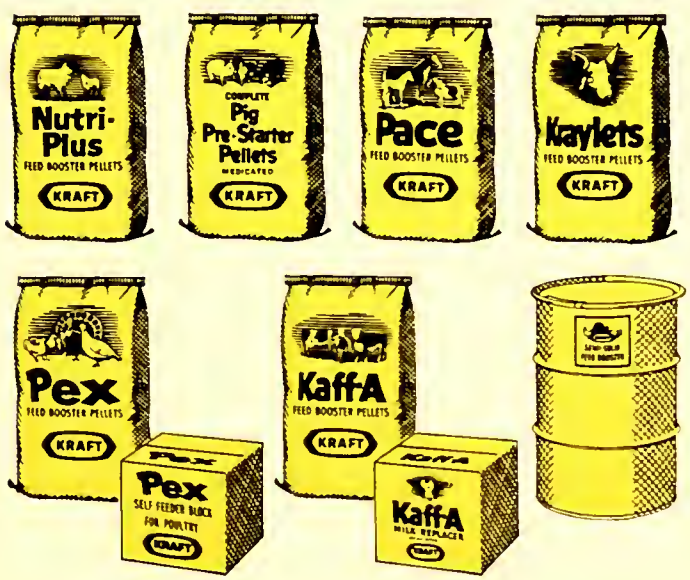
Milk-Bank feed formulas are built around the Kraft Feed Boosters—Pex for poultry, Kaff-A for dairy and beef cattle, Kraylets for swine, Nutri-Plus for sheep, and Pace for horses. These contain nutrients not usually found in ordinary feeds, milk nutrients.

They provide lactose, a hard-working carbohydrate, outperforming all other sugars . . . lactalbumin protein, among the richest in essential amino acids, plus minerals, vitamins and unidentified growth factors.

These give you a better-balanced ration, one that keeps animals healthy, on-feed, and growing. Gains are economical, too, because assimilation improves.

Your stock puts on solid, meaty gains and grade out higher. Bloom improves, and they show better. Milk and egg production go up, too, on Milk-Bank rations.

But prove it all for yourself. Ask your dealer for rations that include Kraft Feed Boosters, and send in the coupon below for the free Milk-Bank formula books and performance charts.



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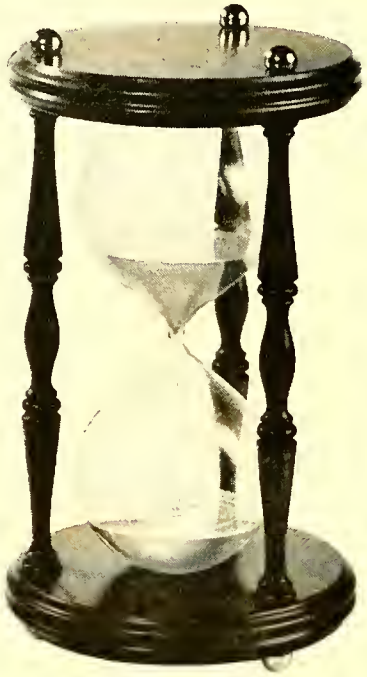
The Future of Farming is Measured in...



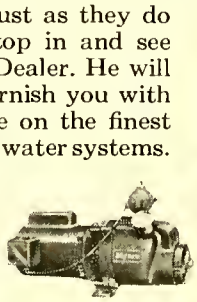
WATER!

Here's a prediction for the future that is sure to come true: Future farmers will need more water than ever before!

Modern farming calls for more water. Tomorrow the need will be even greater. Farms will be larger with more jobs for water to do.

This is why we say, THE FUTURE OF FARMING IS MEASURED IN WATER. This is why, you, as a future farmer should get to know MYERS . . . since 1870 the finest name in farm water systems.

Another prediction: Tomorrow... the most progressive methods and equipment for delivering all the water you need will come from Myers . . . just as they do today! So, stop in and see your Myers Dealer. He will be glad to furnish you with free literature on the finest in pumps and water systems.



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Your Editors Say...

National Goodwill Tour

About the time you will be reading this, your national FFA officers will be on the annual Goodwill Tour which this year will carry them from coast to coast. The tour begins on January 29 in Washington, D. C., and ends March 10 in Denver, Colorado. Some of the major cities to be visited include Richmond, New York, Philadelphia, Akron, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, Houston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

The purpose of this tour is to help bring about a better understanding of FFA among leaders of business, industry, and national organizations interested in agriculture, as well as to better acquaint the national FFA officers with the interrelationship of agriculture and industry. It also gives the officers an opportunity to say "thank you" on your behalf to many donors to the FFA Foundation.

Prior to the Goodwill Tour, your national officers were in Washington for a series of meetings including a joint meeting with the National FFA Board of Directors, January 23-26.

National FFA Week

Has your chapter made its final plans for National FFA Week, February 18-25? It's almost here, and the theme for 1967 is "Agriculture, Strength of America." This year chapters are encouraged to make special efforts to impress people of their communities with the importance that agriculture holds in the community and the world. Chapters should also stress the many occupational careers that are available to qualified young men in the broad field of agriculture.

To aid your chapter in planning activities, a suggestions booklet and catalog leaflet were mailed to your advisor about mid-January by the national organization. The suggestions booklet outlines many chapter activities which have been developed over a period of several years. While no chapter is expected to conduct all activities, a few good ones carried out by each chapter will do much in developing good nationwide public relations for the FFA. The catalog leaflet shows various posters, seals, and other FFA Week supplies that are available from the Future Farmers Supply Service at a minimum cost to chapters. Be sure to report any unusual or outstanding activities of your chapter during National FFA Week to your national magazine.

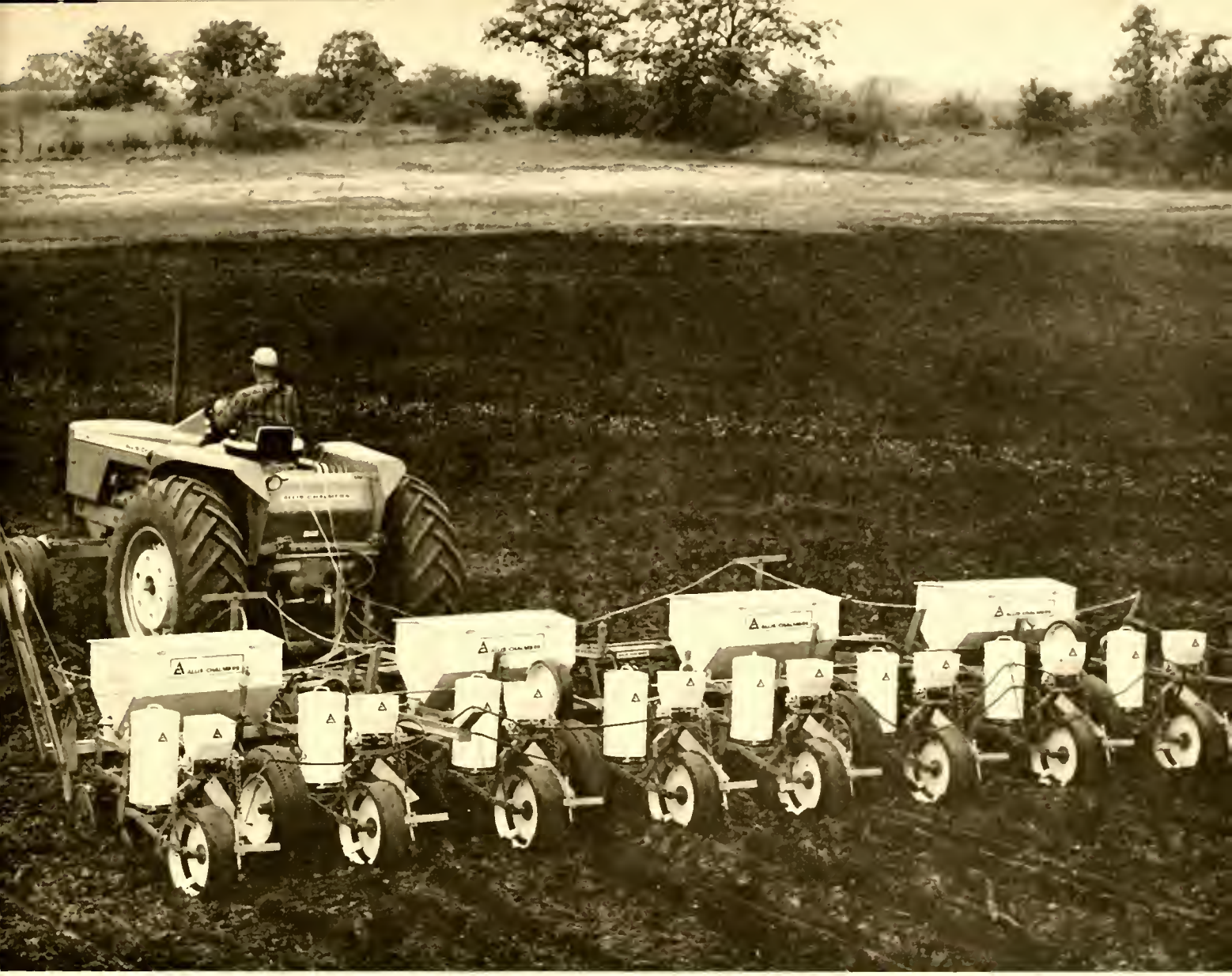
Former FFA Members Honored

Two former FFA members were among the ten outstanding young men of 1966 announced recently by the Jaycees.

Lester Brown, 32, is a former FFA member from New Jersey and new administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's International Agricultural Development Service. An article by Mr. Brown appears on page 28 of this issue along with further information regarding his background.

Morris Dees, 30, of Matthews, Alabama, is a former State Star Farmer in that state and currently chairman of the board of the Fuller-Dees Marketing Group.

Wilson Carnes
Editor



ALLIS-CHALMERS • THE SYSTEMS PEOPLE • MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

"Ten years from now this planting system will be as modern as the day I bought it!"

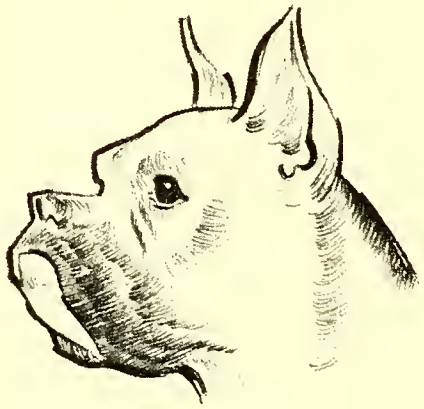
This man is no dreamer! Because not only is he enjoying the response of 93 turbocharged horses in his years-ahead One-Ninety XT tractor, he's also set for years to come in his Allis-Chalmers 600 Series Planter. *Really* ready, because he can change row widths or planting methods at any time, simply by shifting or adding units on the 3 square steel tool bars of this versatile planter. And he won't have to go out and buy a new planter to do it, either.

Right now, each pass he makes is doing the work of *five*. He's *tilling* with 24 spring shanks ahead of the eight precision *planting* units—and at the same time accurately applying *fertilizer*, *herbicide* and *insecticide*. He works a planned system from now through harvest; headed for high yield and bigger profit. His Allis-Chalmers dealer helped him plan his system—yours wants to work with *you!* He has the equipment, and liberal credit to help you own it.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

To show the flexibility of the new 600 Series Planter, a single frame is here equipped with a variety of units, row spacing 18 to 40 inches.

TEST YOUR TALENT!



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The Good Old U.S.A.

Condensed from an address by Arthur Godfrey at the 1966 National Convention.

FUTURE FARMERS of America, how wonderful it is to be in a room containing this many promising young Americans, all of whom have been to the barbershop.

I have been aware of the great work of FFA for many years. In the early days of my radio career, I had the great honor to be assigned the FFA programs out of Washington, D. C. I only wish the work you have done could be duplicated in our cities.

I don't feel quite so horribly alone here—as an American, I mean. And if there is any distinction in the world to which I can proudly lay claim, it is that I am an American; I mean one of the patriotic kind. And I have met a great many of my kind right here.

I don't know what has happened to so many so-called American citizens in the past decade or so. I think it must have started not too long after World War II when our former allies in Europe began to taunt us with cracks such as Americans are "overpaid, oversexed, and over here." Those words are an oversimplification, of course, of the reasons why America is not too well loved abroad.

Overpaid, naturally stands for envy. The world envies a champion so fabulously rich and strong. Oversexed stands for fear, fear that America will overcome the gentler strains and, thus, Americanize the world in its own brash image. Over here stands for resentment, the feeling that America intrudes into everything.

What bugs me is that this is no longer just the foreigners' thoughts about America. Too many so-called Yankees also believe it.

That is one of the big reasons I am so happy to be here in Kansas City. I haven't seen a single young person on the street, in the Muehlebach Hotel, or at the American Royal about whose sex I have the slightest doubt. As a young lady said to me, "The young men here look like young men should look—healthy, proud, clean, and friendly. How refreshing it is." Yes, and people here look like Americans; they look like Americans proud to be Americans.

People I meet here seem to realize that, while the conduct of too many Americans at home and abroad brings the blush of shame to our cheek, the deep down core of the country, which is the priceless heritage so hard-won by our forefathers, is not only good and great; it's the greatest in the world.

Godfrey presents the first copy of his new recording "Our Country 'Tis Of Thee" to President Gary Swan.

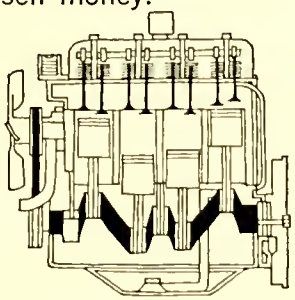
As you know, I have only recently returned from a month of visiting with our troops in Vietnam, Thailand, Guam, and the Philippines, and I cannot see that our ordeal in the Far East is anything less than tragically heroic, a miserable national burden, the politics of which I am not competent to judge, but the motives of which seem to me staunch and proper.

Now, through neglect and wishful thinking, we have badly botched our racial problems in America, but the world has no right to sneer at our torments. Of all the countries with a really desperate color problem, only we here in the United States are still trying to solve it by means which are progressive. As a matter of fact, there is much nobility in our racial agony today, the clash of intellect against instinct, of law against prejudice, the gradual, majestic progress of good versus evil. Yes, slowly, torturously slowly, justice is emerging from it all.

No, dear friends, there are guilty men but no guilty nations. And if ever a country was entitled to feel some proper pride in what it has done for the world, what it has stood for consistently down through the years, it is, if I may be permitted to recoin an almost forgotten phrase, the good old U.S.A.

How do you beat the high cost of engine wear?

An AC Oil Filter in your tractor, truck or other farm vehicle could mean saving yourself money.



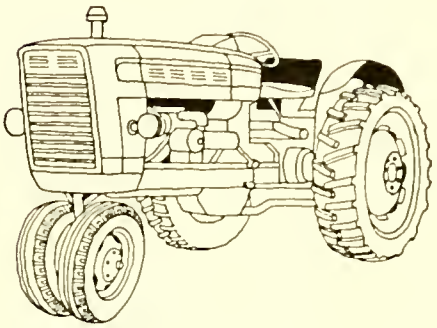
How? AC Oil Filters help protect against engine wear — something that can happen fast when oil gets gritty and grinds against metal.

AC's controlled porosity filters trap and hold even the smallest impurities before they can cause damage.

With the help of AC filtration, your farm engines get a chance at a longer life, a more productive life and a more profitable life.

AC has something new, too, for engines requiring full-flow filtration. AC's breakthrough for these applications is called ACron — a special heat-resistant filter material, proved in operating and laboratory tests to virtually eliminate engine wear.*

Just remember this. Whatever your filtering needs, there's an AC Oil Filter that can help you save the cost of engine wear. Install an AC Oil Filter next time you change oil. It costs no more to get the best.



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Top Corn Yields Reported

SOME TOP CORN yields were reported in 1966 by FFA'ers. These were recorded in various corn growing programs such as the 304 Bushel Challenge sponsored by Funk's and similar programs offered by Moews, Cargill, and other companies.

Future Farmer John Hall of Rio, Wisconsin, came the nearest to breaking 300 bushels with a measured yield of 283 bushels per acre. John's yield was recorded in a Cargill program.

In the 304 Bushel Challenge, the Morton, Mississippi, FFA Chapter harvested over 255 bushels per acre. This marked the fourth time that Morton FFA has been among the winners nationally.

The Grand Valley, Iowa, Chapter won the Iowa championship with 229.47 bushels per acre. In 1963 Grand Valley won the 304 Bushel Challenge with a yield of 271.9 bushels per acre. That was the highest yield ever recorded from a measured acre in Iowa.

John Hall recorded his near-miss in Columbia County, Wisconsin, where average yields the year before were only 83 bushels. In early May, John planted a single cross hybrid in 20-inch rows using a 40-inch planter and going over the field twice. He tried for a population of 40,000 plants per acre, and actual count showed he achieved 39,970.

Through June and halfway through July, the corn grew well. Then an unplanned element entered the picture. A July wind and rain storm knocked the field of young corn flat. It was left so badly battered and twisted that John almost gave up hope of a harvest.

Good weather followed and the field partially recovered, giving promise of high yields despite the storm. Then on October 28, just before harvest, high winds blasted across the Hall farm causing many ears in the test plot to drop.

The next day John began harvesting. He used a single-row picker, operating it in one direction through the field, and picked 700 bushels of corn at 21 percent moisture. Going back over the three acres and picking the dropped ears by hand, John added another 150 bushels.

Actual yield from John's three acres measured 850 bushels in the crib, or just over 283 bushels per acre.

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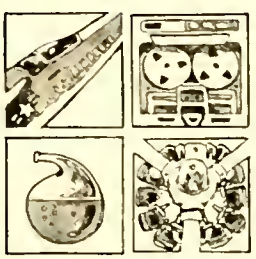

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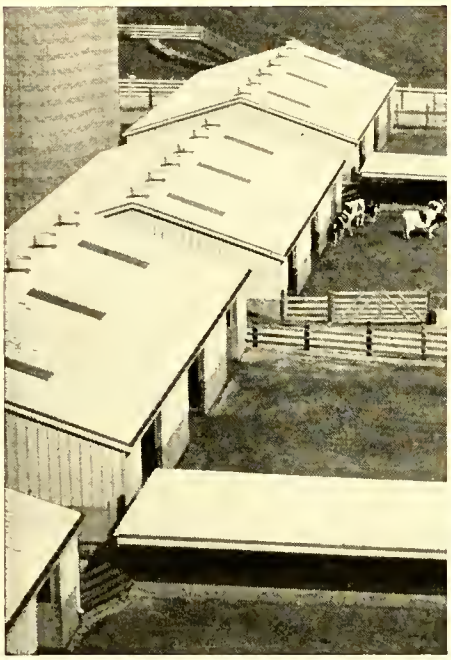

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FFA'er George Fox with President and Mrs. Johnson.

"Youth for Natural Beauty and Conservation Year"

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, in a ceremony at the Texas White House, issued a proclamation December 28, 1966, designating 1967 as Youth for Natural Beauty and Conservation Year. George Fox of Indiana, a member of the Future Farmers of America, and Jacquelene Sharp of Mississippi, a Girl Scout, who are co-chairmen of the National Youth Conference, and 11 other young people flew to Texas to be present for the ceremonies at the LBJ Ranch.

All 13 have been working in the cause of conservation and natural beauty since the Washington youth conference on that subject last June. Chosen from the ranks of 11 youth organizations which have been participating in the Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation, these young men and women represented 20 million who make up the combined membership of their organizations.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, too, was present for the ceremonies. And the young people took that opportunity to present to the President and the First Lady a hand-made advance copy of a book entitled "A Report to the Nation on the National Youth Conference." The book describes the nature of the conference held in Washington last June, what was done and what was said at that time. Written by Charlton Ogburn, Jr., it also describes the work done across the nation as a follow-up to the June conference.

Mr. Ogburn obtained his source material from the young people themselves, and in many instances uses their exact modes of expression. National FFA Vice President Keaton Vandemark of Ohio served on the youth editorial committee for the book. The book, which contains an introduction by Laurance Rockefeller and photographs by Magnum and Black Starr, will be officially published late in January, 1967. At that time, it will be distributed to leaders in every field across the nation.

In the proclamation, the President said, "I ask our young people . . . individually and through their clubs, school groups, and other organizations . . . to observe, to plan, and to act to preserve and protect, salvage and restore, develop and enhance the quality of their surroundings."

The President, in the proclamation, also asked the young people "to report to me their accomplishments during the year and their plans for the future."

"I further call upon all citizens to be alert to the activities and hopes of our young people," he said, "to hear their requests, to encourage and assist them, and to grow with them more aware of the beauty of America and the ways in which we can preserve it."

After the ceremonies, they flew to Washington, D.C., to join 42 other young conservationists attending a two-day National Youth Conference on Natural Beauty and Conservation at the 4-H Center. The meeting, December 29-30, was an informal one designed to examine what has been achieved since the June conference in Washington; to explore the areas for action in 1967; and to look into ways and means of financing that action at the local level.

In addition to Fox, the FFA was represented at the Washington meeting by National President Gary Swan and Vice Presidents Richard Morrison, Monte Reese, and Keaton Vandemark.

How to throw away two bushels of corn

It's easy. Just buy a cheap supplement that forces you to feed 11 or 12 bushels of corn—maybe more—to take a pig from birth to market.

With MoorMan's, many hog raisers do it on only 9 or 10 bushels.

And they usually don't spend any more per hog—often less. That's because they need fewer pounds of MoorMan's—as well as less corn—to feed a pig to market weight.

A low-quality supplement just can't match MoorMan's in ability to help hogs get extra pork from corn.

There's no mystery about it. To make really efficient use of grain, a hog needs the help of a powerful combination of multiple proteins, complete and balanced minerals, essential vitamins and antibiotics.

So that's all we put into every highly concentrated MoorMan's Mintrate® or Premix-trate®.

Naturally—with only high-quality *working* ingredients—MoorMan's must sell for a higher price per ton than most feeds. But what really counts is *total* feed cost—including the value of the grain fed *with* MoorMan's.

A feeding program that stretches the value of farmgrown feeds cuts total feed cost. And that's why more and more livestock producers are switching to MoorMan's.

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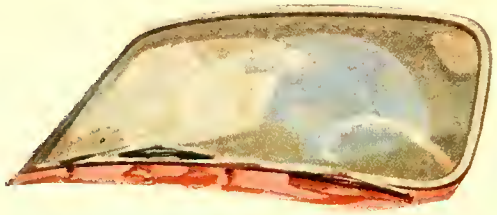

That's what the girls are calling the guy who thinks his car is the Nautilus and he's Captain Nemo. You know, "Who worries about windshield-wiper blades?" He earned the name on the night of the great rain—for the "ZUK!...ZUK!...ZUK!" of his squalling squeegees, as they ground the glop into the windshield. Moral: don't be a "ZUK." Get some blade aid today from your Standard Oil dealer, the guy who goes out of his way to keep trouble out of your way. Just so he can say, and mean it...

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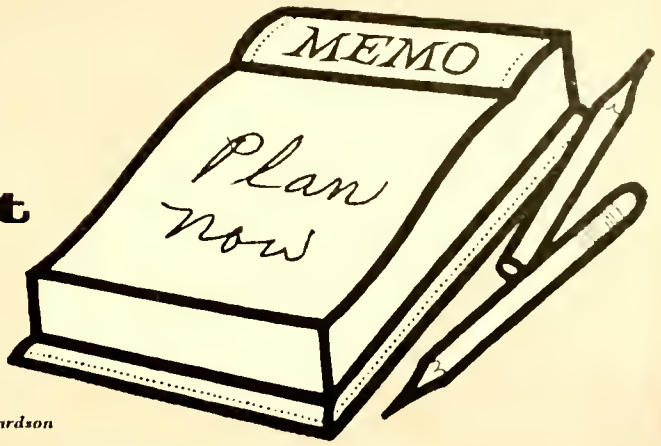
What to Expect in 1967



By Len Richardson

HERE'S WHAT THE nation's leading ag economists say you can *actually* expect for 1967. These are conclusions reached by economists who met in Washington, D.C., recently for their annual Outlook Conference.

To help you plan the coming year's farm and ranch program, *The National FUTURE FARMER* has summarized the general health picture of the 1967 agricultural economy as well as the individual economic pulse for each farm commodity.

Realized gross income from farming is expected to total a record 49.25 billion dollars in 1966. And, while production expenses are expected to hit a record 33.1 billion dollars, realized net income is still expected to be at a near record 16.1 billion dollars. That works out to an average net realized income of $4,900 per farm for 1966, up 16 percent from the previous high set a year ago and 65 percent above the 1960 average.

The over-all outlook for 1967 then is for a realized gross income that will be about the same as in 1966, mainly because cash receipts are expected to be higher. But (and this is an important one) production expenses are expected to be up slightly. As a result, *realized net income is expected to be down somewhat from 1966 levels.*

Here's your 1967 commodity-by-commodity outlook.

Cattle prices will be higher again during 1967, and the improved outlook is apparently encouraging producers to again build up breeding herds. The first indication was the drop in the number of cows slaughtered just before midyear. Second, the number of calves slaughtered has been down all year. The third indication is more recent and thus more tentative. More heifers are still being placed on feed than a year ago, but the margin has narrowed sharply. Consequently, it appears that stockmen are beginning to shift from a reduction in herds to an expansion—the start of a new cattle cycle.

This expected reduction in beef supplies and continued brisk demand points to strong cattle prices. Here's how it shapes up:

- Fed cattle prices will likely strengthen from current levels but average below year-earlier levels. In the second half of the year, prices are expected to increase further and average above year-earlier levels.
- Feeder cattle prices also will be higher and remain responsive to changes in fed cattle prices. Higher fed cattle prices and strong demand for feeders, as well as for heifers to add to breeding herds, will raise feeder prices.

Hog prices are expected to average moderately below 1966. Prices can be expected to rise from early in the year to a high during the summer, and then decline to a low next fall. Smaller beef supplies, especially after midyear, will help strengthen hog prices; however, continued larger broiler production will be a weakening factor. On balance, even with some decline, 1967 prices will lead to further expansion in 1968 production.

Lamb prices during the early part of 1967 probably will be moderately below January-March, 1966. Prices next spring, however, are expected to be stronger and to average above 1966 through the rest of the year.

Dairy prices for milk and cream will average higher than the 1966 record income of 5.6 billion dollars. On October 14, the USDA announced that the present level of price supports of $4.00 per 100 pounds for manufacturing grade milk and 68 cents per pound for butterfat in farm-separated cream will continue until March 31, 1968. Thus, prices for milk likely will be above 1966 levels in the first half of 1967, and the milk-feed price ratio probably will be averaging close to the 1966 record. In 1967, however, continued high levels of retail prices may depress per capita commercial use of dairy products, and total commercial use will probably gain less than in 1966.

Poultry and egg prices will average below a year earlier, at least during the first half of 1967. This is because of a general buildup of high protein foods that is increasing faster than demand. If beef production declines sharply after midyear as expected, total per capita supplies of high protein foods may actually be smaller than a year ago in the second half of 1967. Thus, poultry and egg prices will probably strengthen later in the year.

Wheat prices will probably be around 10-20 percent above last year's $1.34 per bushel. This is based on presently indicated supply and disappearance factors, the resulting reduction in carry-over stocks, and the level of prices to date.

Feed grain prices will average higher during the first half of the year, but increased plantings will drop prices following the 1967 harvest.

Cotton prices will show little change, but the outlook is highlighted by a prospective sharp reduction in the carry-over. Farms with 98 percent of the national acreage allotment are participating in the 1966-67 cotton program. The 1966 crop of 10.7 million bales is being produced on 9.8 million acres. Planted acreage is the smallest in nearly 100 years, and the resulting production is expected to be the smallest since 1950.

Vegetable prices for the 1966-67 season (both canned and frozen) are expected to average the same to slightly higher than last season.

Potato prices are expected to average moderately above year-earlier levels for the next two to three months.

PORTRAIT OF YOUR PRESIDENT

By Stanley Swan

An absorbing account of your new president's climb to the top by a Future Farmer who knows him best, his brother Stanley Swan.

A FEW YEARS AGO, my brother, who was not yet a Future Farmer, was chosen to represent his class in an eighth grade public speaking contest. Because of the terrible fear he had of speaking before an audience, he skipped school on that day. When he returned to school the next day, everyone asked how he felt and said they were sorry he missed the contest. But Gary could only shrug helplessly!

Today, as national president of the Future Farmers of America, he is a speaker in great demand. Looking back he says, "When I went home that night, I was ashamed of what I had done. Before going to sleep, I decided that nothing like that would ever happen again."

Yes, that was the night Gary's plans were born! It wasn't long before FFA came knocking on his door. Although he hadn't given a lot of thought to joining, he had many friends who had gained the ability to speak in public because of FFA experiences. Thus, Gary joined in hopes that he could master one of his major weaknesses.

With practice and determination, Gary won the chapter public speaking contest during his freshman year and went on to place second in the county. The next year he wanted to improve upon the year before. Returning to the county contest once again, he placed third, even though he was sure he had a better speech plus more experience. Unwilling to let this dampen his spirits, he decided his plans did not have provisions for continued defeat. And so it was that he returned to the county contest for the third time. He won not only the county, but the district, the state, and the tri-state contests.

You can imagine how he felt when he placed second in the regional contest. He was so close to Kansas City and yet so far. At the contest, however, was a fellow who reached out and gave Gary a pat of encouragement. The helper's name was Kenny McMillan, national FFA president at that time. Kenny told Gary that his loss wasn't the end, but only the beginning.

Gary accepted those words as a sincere challenge. After all, he had licked his fear of speaking. The next year he was elected president of the New York Association and devoted a full year to serving the FFA.

In addition to his speaking accomplishments, many other activities had contributed to his election as state president. He had already served his local chapter as secretary, vice president, and president. Outside the FFA, he was active in high school sports, participated in the band, chorus, and student senate, and was senior class president. With all these activities, his grades still earned him membership in the national honor society.

Upon entering Alfred Agricultural and Technical College, Gary was elected president of the freshman class. Active in the college senate, he was also an announcer on the campus radio station. Majoring in agricultural business, he has been on the dean's list for all quarters of attendance.

Even in college Gary remained active in the FFA. He was instrumental in the establishment of a collegiate chapter while remaining an active member of the New York FFA Association's executive committee. He attended the National Youth Conference on Conservation and Natural Beauty last June in Washington and, as a result, was chosen a national representative on the editorial board.

Gary has also had many responsibilities back on the farm. In fact, he has found that his supervised farming program has presented a challenge equal to his leadership experience. For you see, he has always faced a serious problem . . . "growing pains." My older brother and I have also been interested in developing a sizeable farming program. Then, of course, we have a very dedicated father who must find room to keep a few cattle of his own!

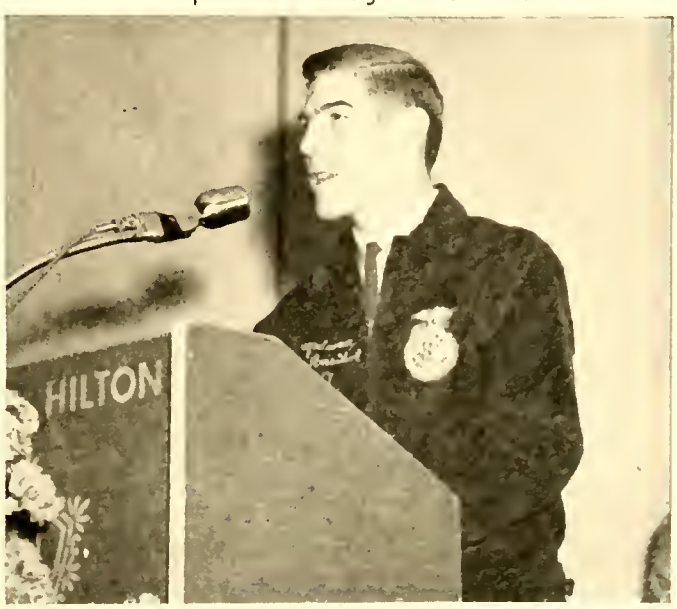
As a freshman in high school, because of limited facilities on the farm, Gary wouldn't have dreamed that the American Farmer Degree was within his reach. But as he progressed in the FFA, he saw bigger things ahead. With the cooperation of his father, room was made for ten more head of cattle. Today, he owns 17 head of dairy cattle along with annual crops of corn, oats, and hay.

Gary has been responsible for many improvements and new practices around our farm. He tile drained one field, constructed a grain chute from the upstairs granary to the dairy stable, and planned and established contour strips for the farm. New practices he initiated include crimping of hay, adoption of Garry oats and Narragansett alfalfa, and the banding of seeds. Says Gary, "I am currently planning some practices that will be entirely new on our farm. I will test them and in this way hope to convince my father that such programs would have merit for the entire farm."

Gary sums up his experience this way, "Even after many failing attempts, those who try again are the ones who will gradually become the more successful, because one gains as much from loss as he does from victory."

Gary has maintenance responsibility for the farm's two tractors, plus haying and other farm equipment.

A speaker in great demand, Gary is shown here speaking before state supervisors of ag education in Colorado.



How to get the most from your LOADER

By Melvin Long

THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM provides powerful "muscles" for your tractor-loader. Here are ways you can get full benefit from your hydraulic helper and reduce its operating costs at the same time.

Tractor. When the loader is in use, weight is transferred from the tractor's rear wheels to the front wheels. This principle is behind several steps you will need to take in preparing your tractor.

Remove all front-frame weights and front-wheel weights from the tractor. Inflate all the tires to the recommended pressures. Check the entire steering system for looseness and free play, adjust or repair if needed, and lubricate to reduce steering effort.

Some form of rear weighting is necessary to secure traction. If you have fluid in the rear tires, this may be enough. Weight can also be added by installing cast-iron wheel weights.

If your particular farming operations require installation and removable of the loader at frequent intervals, you may wish to consider a quick-on, quick-off rear-weighting arrangement. For example, if your tractor has a hitch for component implements, you can make a "weight basket" of angle iron. Weld on the pins or other attaching points required by your tractor hitch. Arrange the basket to hold concrete blocks, wheel weights, or other heavy objects that you have available. The total weight of the hitch basket will be limited by the capacity of the tractor hitch system. For most tractors, a weight of 800 to 1,000 pounds will be satisfactory.

With this arrangement, all that is required in order to add rear weight is to back up to the basket, hook-up the hitch, and lift the basket, just as if it were an implement. Removal of the weight is equally easy.

The rear tread should be adjusted as wide as possible allowing for barn doors or other openings through which you will be driving. The wide tread increases tractor stability, making operation safer.

Hydraulic System. Dirt is one of the greatest enemies of any hydraulic system. There are several small oil passages in the control valve. Only a small amount of dirt is required to clog these passages enough to cause poor loader operation.

Dirt also acts as an abrasive which causes excessive wear of moving parts of the hydraulic system. Early failure of the oil seals is one possible result. It could also result in failure of the hydraulic pump.

Keep dirt out of the hydraulic sys-

(Continued on Page 55)

Safety Precautions

- *Operate loader from the tractor seat only.*
- *Carry the load low.*
- *Operate at a reasonable speed. This is especially important if operating over rough ground.*
- *Never operate with frayed hoses or a leaky hydraulic system. An unexpected shower bath of hot oil isn't very pleasant.*
- *Never stand underneath a raised bucket.*
- *Do not leave the bucket in a raised position.*
- *Before uncoupling any hydraulic connections, stop the engine and work your control valve back and forth several times to relieve any pressure.*
- *If possible, avoid operating sideways on a slope. Preferably, approach the pile up hill and back away down hill.*

I Like Agriculture . . . But?

But you wonder how promising are the words, "agricultural graduate." A vo-ag teacher answers that important question.

By Roscoe R. Gibson

AT A DINNER meeting of a local agriculture credit association, a turkey farmer remarked to me, "There is little need for vocational agriculture in our high schools today as farm boys are not needed in agriculture. They should be taught a trade so they can go to the city for employment." I immediately took issue by quoting him a survey made in 1961 that proved my graduates stayed in agriculture. He said, "Yes, maybe they started in agriculture but where are they now?"

I have taught more than 20 years at Tipton, Missouri. After some serious thinking about his question, I decided to take a survey of every student that had graduated from my vo-ag department with three or more years of training. The location and the occupation were determined for 176 students.

The students entering farming have farms that vary widely in size and type of operation. Some are grain farmers with several hundred acres of cropland, while others have large livestock operations. Most of them would be classified as general farmers. A few are part-time farmers that supplement their farm income by custom work or other off-the-farm work.

The agri-business and technical agriculture occupations vary more than the farm occupations. Some of the jobs are: banker, agricultural credit manager, farm supply manager, executive of large meat packing company, meat cutter, welder, mechanic, assistant college professor, truck driver hauling livestock, vo-ag instructor, soil conservationist, ag journalist, feed manufacturer, and salesman.

Should you give up your interest in studying agriculture because it costs too much to farm, or because job opportunities are limited in agriculture? My answer is a great big no! Of my students, 38 have become farmers, 40 have gone into agri-business, 21 into technical agriculture, and 71 went to college.

Some of the boys have had "help from home" in starting to farm, but the larger percentage of them started on a "shoestring" with borrowed capital and rented land. A graduate of my 1966 class is renting more than 300 acres of cropland with machinery purchased on borrowed money from a local agricultural creditor.

Do only rich kids go to college? Again, the answer is no. More than 77 percent of my college students have worked to pay part or all of their expenses. Many of them have received little or no financial assistance from home.

On a recent visit to the University of Missouri, an official of that institution told me, "Any deserving student could go to this school regardless of finances." Jobs are available for students that need to earn part of their expenses. They may obtain loans that need not be repaid until they have graduated. All a college student actually needs is a genuine desire for education and a will to do a lot of hard work. Today, there is little excuse for anyone to say, "I wish I had a chance to go to college." That person does have the chance.

Do students have to go to college to succeed? No! There are hundreds of jobs in the agricultural field that are available for agriculturally trained students. Each year I am contacted by employers wanting vo-ag graduates. In most cases, we have to say the graduates are not available because they already have jobs or have started on their vocation before the end of their senior year in high school. Some jobs received by our students that haven't gone to college are: ice cream manufacturer, soil contractor, elevator manager, meat market manager, meat cutter, welder, mechanic, farm products salesman, tractor parts salesman, agricultural bookkeeper, oil distributor, turkey processor, livestock trucker, food distributor, and bank cashier.

Should you try to find a career in agriculture? If Tipton, Missouri, is a good example, the answer is yes! Of all my students in vo-ag for the last 20 years, 65.6 percent have found employment in agriculture.

Dean Kasper, right, a college graduate, discusses financial plans with Bill Stahl, another Tipton High School graduate, who farms over 200 acres near Tipton, Missouri.

Jim Koerkenmeier, a Tipton graduate, rents the more than 300 acres he farms.

Two Tipton graduates, a farmer and a local store manager, discuss feeding.

Without further training beyond high school, David Kelsay has welding job.

This farm chemicals' demonstration was presented throughout the state of Colorado.

Eaton, Colorado, Future Farmers took on the challenge of making their community a safer place. The result was this award winning program.

Recently a young spray operator was found dead on the tractor with which he had been pulling his spray rig. He had been pouring and mixing a concentrate into the spray tank. In the process, he contaminated his gloves inside and out. He rested his gloved hands on his trousers while pulling the sprayer through the field. Apparently, deadly parathion was absorbed through the skin of his hands and thighs. In any case, that was the diagnosis made after his death.

While this is a true story, it did not and probably would not happen in Eaton, Colorado. Why? Because members of the Eaton FFA Chapter have made sure that members in their community know key safety rules for handling parathion and other farm chemicals. But Eaton's safety effort goes beyond just the handling of farm chemicals. Safety in Eaton spells security.

It all started when the 59 members of the Eaton FFA Chapter selected "Safety for Security" as a campaign theme to impress upon the community the relationship between safety and the family, the home, and personal security. The results of this effort led the chapter to the FFA Foundation's highest award for farm safety.

How It Worked

To make the program work, the farm safety and chapter executive committee made a study to determine areas with the greatest accident rate. To find this information, the FFA'ers enlisted the help of the county sheriff's office, the local police, doctors, and the newspaper. Chapter president Harvey Cozzens explained, "We then selected four areas that needed the greatest emphasis. They were rural traffic and transportation, agricultural chemicals, farm shops, and fire safety. We tried to emphasize these areas in a seasonal sequence. That is, fire prevention during National Fire Prevention Month in October, farm chemical safety during Poison Prevention Week in March, and traffic and shop safety throughout the year. The campaign was kicked off in July with National Farm Safety Week."

Rural Traffic

The farm safety committee organized the chapter into action committees to prevent rural traffic and transportation accidents. The Green-

They Make Safety Spell Security

By Len Richardson

A National FFA Foundation Award Winner

hand Future Farmers organized a bike safety campaign in the grade and junior high schools. They showed all bike owners a film on bike safety and emphasized the need to be careful during the summer months. Each bike owner was given a bike safety checklist, and his bike was marked with reflectorized tape. These Future Farmers also surveyed the community for bridge hazards and other obstacles which posed a threat to rural drivers. They located and marked these hazards with a red reflector.

Future Farmers in ag II checked out blind corners. If the corners had removable obstacles, they were cleared by FFA teams. The committee decided to mark permanently blind corners with "Dangerous Corner" signs.

Older members in the chapter organized an Automobile Safety Day in February. One Saturday was utilized to safety check cars, pickups, and trucks. From 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. teams of two Future Farmers worked two hours each in six local service stations. They handed out safety pamphlets and reflectorized stickers. Each driver was informed that a team of FFA members was working at the high school farm shop safety checking cars for defects and installing seat belts.

To promote the use of the slow-moving vehicle emblem, chapter officers met with Mr. Merf Evans, director of the Colorado Highway Safety Council, and Attorney General Duke W. Dunbar. The Future Farmers suggested that the new emblem be used and recognized throughout Colorado. As a result of this meeting, three chapter members were asked to attend the governor's safety conference. "If they thought these Future Farmers came just to listen, they were in for a surprise," explained chapter advisor, Richard Welton. "They had some specific proposals in mind," he continued. "The Future Farmers suggested the SMV emblem be included in Colorado's driver fact book and be legalized throughout Colorado. When opposed by some officials, the FFA'ers quickly pointed out that proper lighting of farm vehicles would still be emphasized."

The results have been overwhelming. As a local farmer, Fred Cozzens, told us, "We should all become familiar with the SMV emblem. It could save many lives in rural areas like ours." Mr. Cozzens and other farmers throughout the Eaton area have bought and are using the emblems. The Eaton Farm Bureau joined in the campaign to help the FFA proposal get before the Colorado Legislature, and it is now on the legislative agenda.

Success In Other Campaigns

As a result of the FFA farm chemical demonstration, the chapter has received requests from groups all

(Continued on Page 48)

Chapter members handed out bumper stickers during auto safety checks.

Thanks to Eaton Future Farmers, safety is a year around program. They developed this sign to make that point.

An all-out effort by the Eaton safety team has made the SMV emblem familiar to drivers throughout their state.

Breaking the entry barrier

Have you considered using an all-risk insurance? Here's how insurance can protect beginning farmers.

By Fred Bailey, Jr.

THE WAY YOUNG Iowa farmer Bill Baker looks at it, every crop is a five-year gamble. Then he explains: "With a profit margin around 20 percent, the investment in each crop represents about five years' profits. Losing a crop with costs like this can sure set a beginning farmer back."

It won't set Baker back; at least not by more than one year. Like many starting farmers with financial savvy to match their production know-how, he regularly takes the precaution of insuring the money invested in his crops.

The policy written by USDA's Federal Crop Insurance Corporation covers all unavoidable risks. Anytime his crop doesn't pay off, his insurance will.

Admittedly, insurance for growing crops isn't brand new. Protection against such specific risks as hail has been available for years. And farmers are currently carrying more than two billion dollars worth of it. What is relatively new is insurance that covers, under one policy, practically everything that can happen to a crop.

Four years ago, no private insurance company offered such a policy. Today, insurance against all weather-related perils is written on corn and soybeans in four states (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa).

All risk FCIC insurance that was still in an experimental stage in 1961 is currently available in more than 1,300 major agricultural counties in 38 states. Policies are written on 25 different crops. And the amount of coverage carried by farmers has soared from $271 million to this year's estimate of $750 million.

Take a look at how and where insurance for crops fits into the economic arsenal of a young farmer breaking the entry barrier.

What Crop Insurance Insures

It insures your annual production investment against loss. It won't turn a poor year into a good one; neither FCIC nor private policies guarantee that you'll make a profit. But they do assure you of at least breaking even —of getting back the money you must recover to keep on farming.

Specifically, a policy guarantees a stated yield and quality. For each bushel or pound your crop is short of the guarantee, you are paid an indemnity. For example, if your insured corn crop is, say, 30 bushels per acre less than the guarantee, and you had insured it for $1.00 a bushel, the payment would be $30.00 an acre.

Insurance can be tailored to your own budget and need for protection by choosing the amount you want to be paid for each bushel or pound of loss. For instance, corn can be insured in most counties for 80 cents, $1.00, or $1.20 a bushel. The premium is based on the value you select.

The Cost of Insurance

It's figured in direct proportion to the amount of risk. Some crops obviously are subject to greater risks than others. Or the risks may be greater in one county than for the same crop in another county. Here, though, are some average costs per acre:

Investment protection for corn, soybeans, and grain sorghum averages about $2.20 an acre. The premium charge for small grains is less, about $1.60 per acre for wheat. Higher value crops such as cotton and tobacco cost an average of around $5.00 and $18.00 an acre respectively.

The net cost is less. For one thing, the premium is tax-deductible. For another, discounts are given to policy-

holders with few or no losses. Starting this year, a 5 percent discount is offered after only one year without a loss. With further no-loss years, the discount increases to 25 percent, and for wheat to as high as 50 percent.

While FCIC insurance must be applied for by a deadline about 30 days before planting, it does not have to be paid for then. Premiums may be delayed until harvest, with no interest charge.

Insurance As a Management Tool

The obvious benefit of replacing lost income isn't the only benefit. Starting farmers especially can cash in on the protection even in years when they escape having a loss. Here's how:

- *Full use of capital.* Building a business requires putting every scarce dollar to work. Holding back part of your capital as a reserve for an emergency (such as a crop disaster) would mean less production and less profit. By paying a small premium for insurance to backstop emergencies, all the capital available to you is freed for profit-making. Keep in mind, too, that if you should suffer several losses, insurance continues paying off long after a reserve fund would have been exhausted.
- *Specializing.* If you carry insurance, there's far less need to diversify your farming operation simply as a hedge against risk. You can more safely afford to put your money where the profit is.
- *Borrowing for expansion.* Getting the equipment and land you need means making long-term financial commitments. And this, in turn, means higher "fixed" expenses. With assurance that you'll have income even in years when you don't have a crop, you can more safely agree to regular repayment of money for expansion.
- *Loan collateral.* FCIC policies include an optional collateral assignment feature. By exercising it, you can pledge your policy as collateral for a loan. It provides your lender the most desirable kind of security—the guarantee of income to repay the loan. In the event of a crop loss, the indemnity check is made payable jointly to you and the lender. Good collateral, of course, can often translate into getting the money you need on the best possible terms.
- *Guaranteeing feed costs.* If you grow feed for your livestock, then you know all too well what it would mean to lose a feed crop. It would mean, in effect, paying for feed twice—once for the crop you lost and a second time when you replace it. Even with good livestock prices, this can strike a devastating blow to feeding margins. Insurance provides money to replace a crop you lose.

FOOD FOR WILDLIFE

This chapter carries out an important program in a county where the land is 70 percent wooded.

LOUISA COUNTY, Virginia, Future Farmers have cashed in on some exciting benefits from the Wildlife Food Planting Program they conduct.

An opportunity to practice cooperation and learn about wildlife, plus good hunting and recreation, makes the program an exciting one.

The program is conducted in cooperation with the Louisa County Ruritan Club, the Hidden Acres Game Preserve, and the Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. It is set up as a chapter contest, and 129 of the 169 members participate.

Chapter members plant bird feeding plots, and the members with the best plot are named winners. Plots are judged for location, size, density of stand, quality, and over-all cover and protection for wildlife.

Local game wardens assist members in getting free bird seed to plant. They also volunteer their services to do the final judging, with the aid of a state biologist, and conduct a hunter safety course. This course provides basic instruction in the proper operation, use, and care of firearms. Upon completion, each member is given an exam; and when passed, he is presented a National Rifle Association Safe Hunter Patch and a Certificate of Achievement. The chapter considers this hunter safety course a topnotch idea for all high school students in an area where hunting is a major sport.

Winners of the chapter's wildlife program are allowed a day of hunting on the Hidden Acres Game Preserve, owned and operated by Mr. Walter Smith and Mr. Verne Vaught. These men have helped make the program a big success by offering the winners a chance to hunt ducks and pheasants for one entire day. The Ruritan Club, through their youth program, helps sponsor the hunting costs for the winners.

The FFA chapter encourages members to plant bird plots and gives them basic instructions in soils, fertilizers, and seedbed preparation.

The site plays an important part in the quality of the plot and whether or not wildlife will use it. It should be located near the forest, and if possible near a stream. About three pounds of seed—a mixture of milo, sorghum, lespedeza, soybeans, rape, vetch, buckwheat, millet, and red clover—is recommended for one-eighth acre of land. This mixture provides food for wildlife through the entire winter.

Last year the Louisa County Chapter planted 357 pounds of bird seed on about 45 acres. Because of the chapter's program, much interest has been created among local farmers. Many of them now leave small strips of unharvested grain in their fields. From visiting members and seeing their plots, vocational agriculture instructor Mr. Gray Bradford states that deer, turkeys, doves, rabbits, and quail use the plots without hesitation.

Louisa FFA'ers display ducks and pheasants they killed on shooting preserve.

A RACE YOUR GENERATION MUST WIN

A former Future Farmer who is now the top government advisor on world food needs tells how the mounting food crisis will affect you.

By Lester R. Brown

To the American farm family (photo above), the threat of famine seems a long way off. But half of the people of the world (photo below) are hungry and malnourished. It spells responsibility and opportunity for American Future Farmers and the leaders of tomorrow's agriculture.

TWO FORCES, increasing population in less developed countries (see illustration A) and increasing paychecks and profits in the more advanced ones, are reducing the chances of low-income countries to feed their people.

These two forces, when viewed against dwindling U.S. food surpluses and a lagging world food output, present both bright opportunities and hard responsibilities to America's Future Farmers and agricultural leaders.

There are bright opportunities for farmers as the demand for their products increase, and hard responsibilities to help shape world agriculture into a more productive and profitable business.

The Problem

As we become more fully committed to winning the food-population race, I am convinced that the world outside the United States faces a prospective shortage of skilled agriculturists comparable to the shortage of engineers we experienced a few years ago when the United States decided to enter the space race. It is clear that just as vocational agriculture and FFA contributed a great deal to forming my career in agriculture, similar programs in developing nations could also help mightily in producing many of these greatly needed skilled agriculturists.

The rapidly expanding food-buying power of the higher-income nations is using up world food production and food reserves; thus aggravating the world food supply situation, already critical because of growing populations in the less developed, low-income countries. Because of this, the world food problem, popularly characterized as a race between food and people, is more a race between world food demand and world food production. The world is using up grain faster than the world's farmers can produce it. In many instances, available grain is going to rich nations which can afford to pay for it rather than to the poorer nations which need it most.

For the past 10 to 15 years, Americans, and in fact the world, have been comfortably relying upon two great American reserves . . . food surpluses and diverted acreage with food-producing potential. As we have seen this year, the surpluses are gone, and we are using up our idle acres.

Five years ago, American storage bins held some 127 million tons of grain, nearly twice as much as we needed

About the Author

LESTER R. BROWN, who says his "FFA and vocational agriculture training related book learning to actual experiences, and this practical approach to learning continues to influence my thinking today," is the administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's International Agricultural Development Service. *He has just been named as one of the ten outstanding young men in America by the Jaycees.*

This agency, in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for International Development, coordinates the USDA's agricultural help to developing nations. Last year, some 300 USDA specialists worked in 39 less developed countries helping to raise food production.

An FFA chapter member of New Jersey's Bridgeton High School from 1947 to 1951, Brown served as chapter reporter, vice president, and president. He carried projects in tomatoes, corn, strawberries, pheasants, and broilers. His projects grew into a full-time partnership with his younger brother Carl on 70 acres of irrigated tomatoes.

In 1956, Brown was a U.S. International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to India where he spent six months living in rural villages. He holds college degrees from Rutgers, Maryland, and Harvard. He is the author of *Man, Land, and Food* and *Increasing World Food Output*, both of which are basic references on world food needs and on agricultural development problems in developing countries. He is 32 years old.

Lester R. Brown

for a desirable food reserve. Because of increasing world food demand, it now looks as if the U.S. carry-over of grain stocks for 1967 will be about 40 million tons. We have more than enough grain to meet domestic needs and commercial export needs, but supplies available for food aid programs are not as abundant as they once were.

The other comforting reserve . . . the acreage idled under farm programs in the early 1960's . . . is no longer so comforting. As recently as 1965, some 56 million acres of cropland were idled under farm programs. This acreage, representing about one-seventh of the 350 million acres available for planting, has been a potential "second-breath" in the race to produce more. But decisions already taken to expand acreage will bring into production half or more of this remaining reserve. And it is probable that at least ten million acres of this reserve will never be returned to production, because it lies in the unprofitable farming regions of Appalachia and other areas.

World stocks of grain are declining at a rate of 14 million tons per year. A stock drawdown of this size, with world production at about a billion tons a year, means that since 1961 world grain consumption has been exceeding production by 1.4 percent a year. (See illustration B.) Resulting food shortages (symptoms are rising food prices, less food for the poor in the low-income countries, economic and political instability, and violence) can be a threat to world peace and to stable democratic government.

Sharp population increases, mostly in the less developed regions, are reflected in a fast-growing demand for grains for human consumption; whereas, increased per capita incomes, mostly in the developed countries, generate a rising demand for grains to be used for feeding livestock. These two facts result in a growing unlikeness in the diets between people of the less developed areas and the people of the developed areas, because grain is pulled toward the more effective demand of the high income regions.

Diets—Quality and Quantity

Differences in diets are often measured by caloric content. People in the less developed countries get some 2,000 calories per person per day while people of the United States get 3,000—a difference of about 50 percent.

(Continued on Page 32)

Illustration A: Why are there new demands for food? One reason is shown in this curve of population growth.

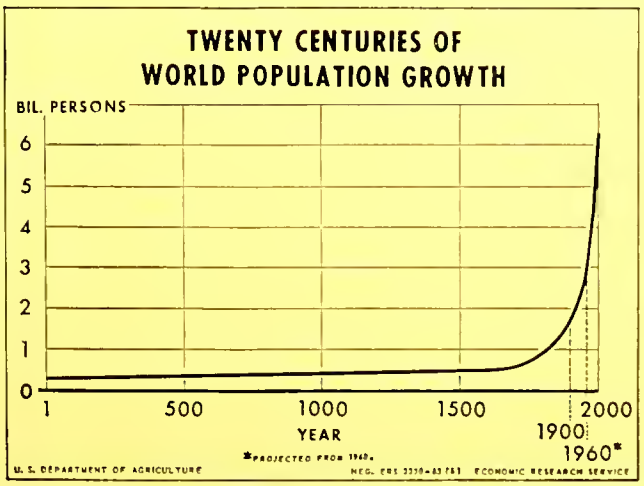
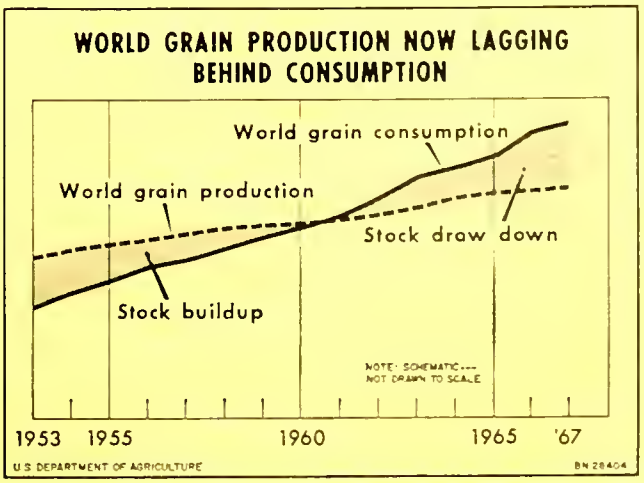


Illustration B: During the six years from 1961 until 1967, world stocks of grain have declined each year.



In our book, You are first

It's natural for farm equipment manufacturers to take pride in their products. Sometimes to the point where their enthusiasm carries them away.

International Harvester is proud of its products, too.

But it's more important to us that the buyers of our farm equipment take pride in it first.

For brag never raised a crop. That takes a man. A good one.

We know that no farm equipment—even ours—ever will make farming a soft job.

It still takes brains, smart planning, good business sense, sweat, long hours and usually a generous helping of good luck to make things pan out well on the farmstead.

No machine can take the credit for that.

IH makes good farm equipment—a lot of farmers say better than most. In fact, many ideas from farmers are included in them. But we know that no matter how well-designed and built our products are, none of them count as much as the farmer who operates them or directs their work.

For generations, IH has kept in the forefront of all farm equipment makers by this simple ambition:

To build farming tools that justify your judgment in buying them. That give you the dependability you count on. That win your approval for the excellence of their work, for the better yields they help produce. For the overall low cost of what they do for you.

It just sums up to this:
we simply want to earn your belief that IH serves you best.

International Harvester Company

First to serve the farmer

YOUR GENERATION MUST WIN

(Continued from Page 29)

But this difference measures only quantity. It does not measure the quality of diet.

Some 1,600 pounds of grain per person per year are required to provide the high protein diet common to the United States. (Three-quarters of this is used for livestock to get meat, milk, and eggs.) This contrasts sharply with the annual availability of some 400 pounds per person in the less developed countries. The difference is not 50 percent as indicated by the caloric intake levels, but a difference of four-fold as indicated by the grain utilization levels. (See illustration C.)

Most of the increases in food required to meet the projected increases in demand over the remainder of this century must come from raising yields per acre on land already cultivated. Expansion of farming land has limited possibilities mainly because of prohibitive costs.

Governments of the less developed countries must make some difficult decisions. Food price policies must become producer-oriented rather than consumer-oriented; farmers must be assured of a price for their products which will make the use of fertilizer and other modern inputs profitable. In order to provide their farmers with massive injections of capital inputs and new technology, governments of the less developed countries must create a climate for foreign private investment far better than exists in most countries today.

Governments in the less developed countries must budget much more resources to family planning. No area of endeavor today is so urgent or so neglected.

Seldom has history required that so much change be compressed into so short a period of time. The transition from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture must be made quickly, telescoping the transition, which required centuries in the western world, into decades and years.

And seldom has history placed so much responsibility on the farmer to produce more and better crops to feed himself and many others. Along with this responsibility, however, is a tremendous opportunity for all the world's future farmers to benefit from the most basic demand of the human race . . . the demand for food.

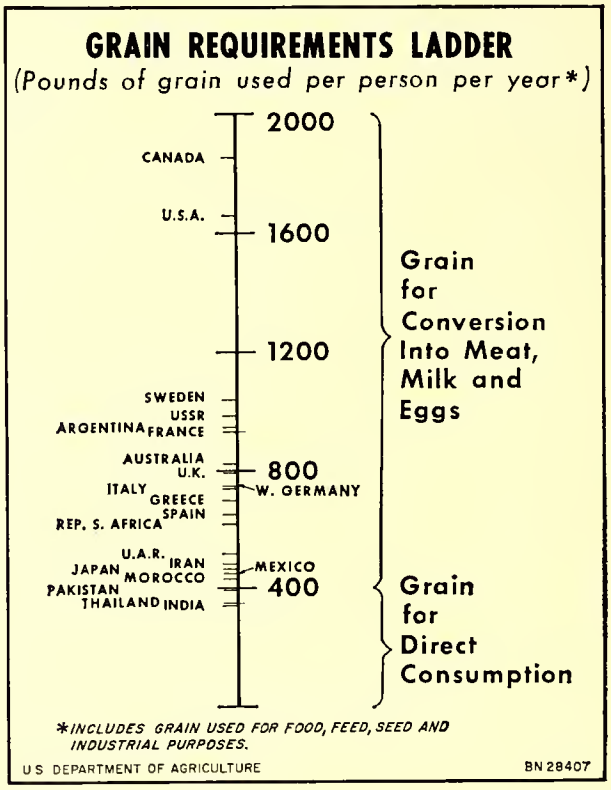


Illustration C: The United States uses four times more grain than the less developed countries on chart.

Youth Enters the Race Against Hunger

CAN THE WORLD'S youth play a key role in ending a global hunger crisis that already plagues half of mankind? Yes . . . and they are already off and running!

Leaders of various youth organizations (including the FFA), foundations, business, and government have announced that they will meet next May in Des Moines, Iowa, to determine how youth can meet this challenge.

The four-day meeting begins May 15, 1967. It is one of seven seminars sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that comprise the Young World Food and Development Project. The project is being financed by a $500,000 contribution from Massey-Ferguson, a worldwide farm machinery manufacturer.

Four regional seminars in developing areas are designed to survey the rural youth situation and determine what help rural youth organizations in these areas need to increase food production.

Two seminars in developing areas are aimed at reviewing these needs and proposing plans to establish and strengthen developing countries' rural youth programs.

Seminars in developing areas have already been completed at Bangkok, Thailand, for Asia; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for Africa; at Lima, Peru, for Latin America; and at Beirut, Lebanon, for the Near East.

Rome, Italy, will host the European seminar in April, and this will be followed by the Des Moines meeting in May. A worldwide conference will meet in Toronto, Canada, in September, 1967.

In a number of countries, youth is already responding to the challenge with FAO help and advice.

A Jamaica—United Kingdom youth program is an example of the type of program the Young World Food and Development Program is aiming at on a worldwide basis. The National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs of England and Wales have invited Jamaican rural youth to England to study leadership training, agricultural education, and home economics. On their return home, they are accompanied by organizers from the UK clubs. These organizers work throughout Jamaica giving courses on subjects such as servicing and operating tractors, animal husbandry, home economics, and leadership development.

FAO believes that youth involvement in programs like these which foster responsibility will have two important results. It will benefit communities through the training of their youth for leadership roles and result in immediate nutritional and economic benefits; because rural youth programs are practical.

"So, who wants out?"

"Just between us grass burners, this pasture's improved so much nobody wants out. Even if we could!

Yes sir, the boss's taken up readin' and rockin'. Read that new book on pastures, and now he's treated these hills as carefully as his corn ground—you know, lime, fertilizer, soil tests, new seed, the works.

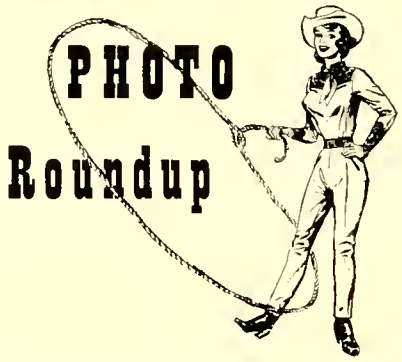
Hurry up, dear . . . keep those molars mowing. We'll never get all the good out of this field before we're rotated again. Sweet cuds coming up! I heard the boss say he's growing $4 where only $1 grew before . . . and that ain't hay.

You've got to admit it, darling . . . everything is greener on this side now. So, who wants out?"

The secret of how the boss is making more money without adding more acres is contained in a new booklet, "*New Pasture Management Ideas.*" You'll find it full of tips on how to turn idle acres, neglected acres into high profit producers. Suggestions for dairy, hogs, beef and sheep are all wrapped up in one colorful volume. Send for your copy today. It's free! Address: Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Peoria, Illinois 61607.

These Future Farmers presented a program, "I Believe in the Future," at the FS Services, Inc. annual meeting in Illinois. The queens assisted with the exhibits. Left to right: Bill Boehm, Wisconsin president; Jo Cupery, Alice in Dairyland; Barrie Swinbank, Iowa president; Linda Barrett, National Pork Queen, Iowa; Enid Schlipf, Illinois president; Gay Damery, Miss Illinois Electric Co-op; and Jim Stitzlein, past national FFA vice president, of Ashland, Ohio.

Oklahoma State President David Deason seemed to enjoy escorting Janice Bailey, of Tulsa, who was named Charolais Queen at the 1966 Charolais Congress, held this year in the Municipal Auditorium, just following the 39th National FFA Convention.



1955 National FFA President Bill Gunter gave credit to the FFA and its agricultural leadership training during a victorious campaign that won him a seat representing the 36th District in the State Senate of Florida.

West Virginia officials have erected road signs along U.S. 33 to honor this Normantown FFA team that won the International Land, Pasture, and Forage Judging Contest. Shown with team members are school and state officials.

Greenwich, New York, FFA officers and the school principal proudly present an FFA jacket to A.F.S. exchange student, Bert Zwart of Amsterdam. Bert is an active chapter member and says that his agriculture classes are his favorites.

Every Chapter Wins

...the 304 BUSHEL CHALLENGE!

The Producers of Funk's G-Hybrids* invite you to enter the "304 Bushel Challenge". Your chapter wins because the goal is to produce the highest corn yield possible in your area—and Future Farmers have had a remarkable record of accomplishing this.

You'll compete with hundreds of other FFA chapters across the nation. And you'll win because you have the stimulating opportunity to:

- practice all steps of planning, producing and harvesting a record corn yield.
- learn the secrets of higher corn profits.
- work in cooperation with local fertilizer, herbicide and machinery dealers.
- build better community relations through project publicity.
- earn valuable local and national awards.

Ever since 1955, when Lamar Ratliff, of Baldwyn, Miss., produced history's highest recorded corn yield—304.38 bushels per acre—a challenge has been out to all FFA members. Work together, develop a record-breaking corn yield goal—and meet the 304 Bushel Challenge!

If your chapter has not already received the 1967 "304 Bushel Challenge" kit and official entry blank, ask your advisor to send the following coupon in this week. Free motion pictures, booklets and corn planning guides are available to help you meet the "304 Bushel Challenge!"

FUNK'S G HYBRID

THE PRODUCERS OF FUNK'S G-HYBRIDS
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
1300 West Washington Street
Bloomington, Illinois 61701

Chapter_____

Advisor_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip Code_____

*Funk's G-Hybrid is the registered trademark of Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Illinois.

Photos by Bishoff

Technical help and instruction are vital to success in farming. Ervin is shown with advisor, Mr. L. E. Cochran.

A National FFA Foundation Award Winner

He found his future in broilers

By Wendell R. Cochran

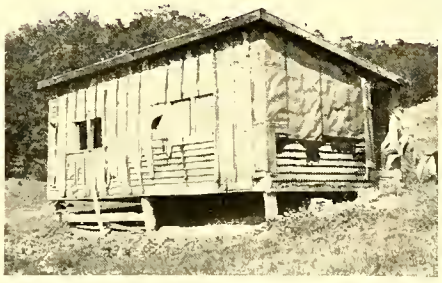
A LONG HERITAGE in poultry farming, an early decision, a daring new broiler house, and a partnership agreement with his parents all played an important part in Ervin Wilkins, Jr. being named Star Poultry Farmer of America.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ervin O. Wilkins, Sr., of Baker, West Virginia, a 1966 graduate of Mathias High School, and immediate past president of the Mathias FFA Chapter.

Ervin's father is known throughout Hardy County as one of the pioneers in a thriving poultry industry. He was one of the first in his area to switch to bulk feeding, automatic feeders, and furnace heating of broiler houses.

Ervin made an early decision in favor of farming as his career upon graduation from high school. All of his efforts have been directed toward this goal since his sophomore year.

A major step toward this goal was expansion of the farm's poultry enterprise. This was achieved through an environment-control, 20,000-capacity broiler house. The house was completed in 1965 with a great deal of self-labor and timber from the Wilkins' woodlot.



This is where Ervin's poultry enterprise began as a freshman in 1962.

Ervin Wilkins, Jr., Star Poultry Farmer, points to adjustable curtains that are a feature of the new two-story, 20,000-capacity, environment-controlled house.

Ervin and his father continued the expansion program in 1966, completing another environment-control building shortly after Ervin received his award at the National FFA Convention in Kansas City. With this structure, the farm's broiler capacity is 230,000 birds annually.

Having demonstrated his success with the poultry enterprise, Ervin and his parents entered a partnership agreement in the winter of 1965-66. Ervin's FFA advisor, Lacy E. Cochran assisted with the wording of the contract.

Terms of the agreement gave Ervin 50 percent interest in the farm's poultry enterprise, which includes 130,000 broilers and 1,000 laying hens. In addition, Ervin shares the rest of the farm's costs and profits on a one-third basis.

The agreement does not include land, but grants Ervin half interest in the new broiler house and two conventional buildings. Ervin's total investment comes to around $15,000. "The size of investment required in farming today has made father-son agreements necessary if a boy wants to stay on the farm," pointed out Ervin's father.

Probably the most exciting part about Ervin's operation is the new broiler house, one of a handful of its type in the county. The structure represents 1,000 hours of Ervin's own labor. Timberlands comprise 185 of the 245 rolling acres of the Wilkins' farm. Putting this to good use, the new house was built from lumber cut on the farm. Environment-control is the most important property of the building. The entire front of the building, except for a small space between stories, is windows which can be covered with plastic during the winter. Along the rear there is a row of fans which continually circulate the air. For heat, the Wilkins decided to use a coal-fired, hot-water furnace.

Feeding in the new house takes about half an hour a day. All feeders are chain-type and controlled by an electric time switch. Watering is also completely automatic.

A unique feature of the automated building is how waterers are raised and lowered. A crank attached to a pulley system allows the equipment to be raised as birds mature. The system can also be raised or lowered to make cleaning of the house a simple matter.

Ervin's accomplishments in poultry production confirm that he is a Star Poultry Farmer. Ervin's 13,500 broilers had a livability average of 99.23 percent in 1965. His feed conversion record was 2.05 per pound of gain, and his birds averaged 3.59 pounds at eight weeks and five days of age. The breeding hens averaged 151 eggs with a 70 percent hatchability.

In addition Ervin had the reserve champion dozen eggs at the 1966 West Virginia FFA Ham, Bacon, and Egg Show.

Enterprises other than poultry have also brought recognition to Ervin. In 1963 he had the grand champion feeder calf at the state livestock roundup. The farm's purebred Angus herd has now grown to 33 head.

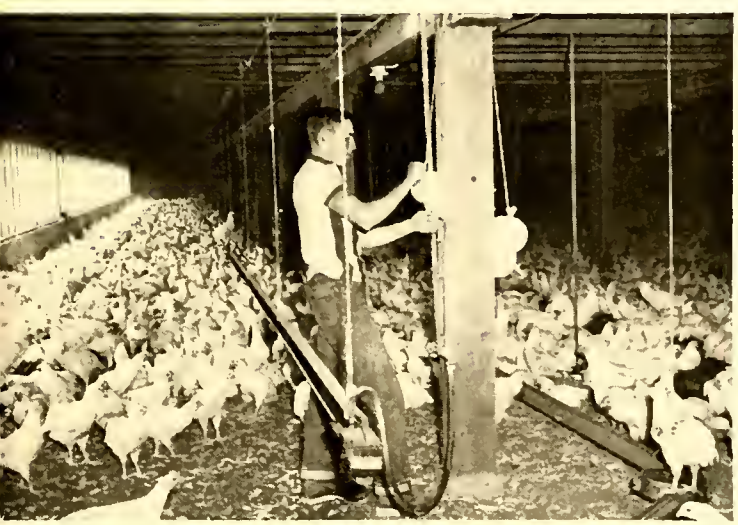
Ervin has also been active outside the FFA. In 1964 he received the state 4-H poultry award and a trip to the Junior Poultry Fact Finding Conference. At Mathias High School he belonged to the Junior National Honor Society, the National Honor Society, 4-H, the varsity basketball team, and was president of the student body during his senior year.

In FFA affairs Ervin has served the Mathias FFA Chapter as president and was Chapter Star Farmer in 1965. He also received his State Farmer Degree and was named Federation Star Farmer that same year. Ervin participated in a number of other events, including presiding over a parliamentary procedure team that participated in the state contest.

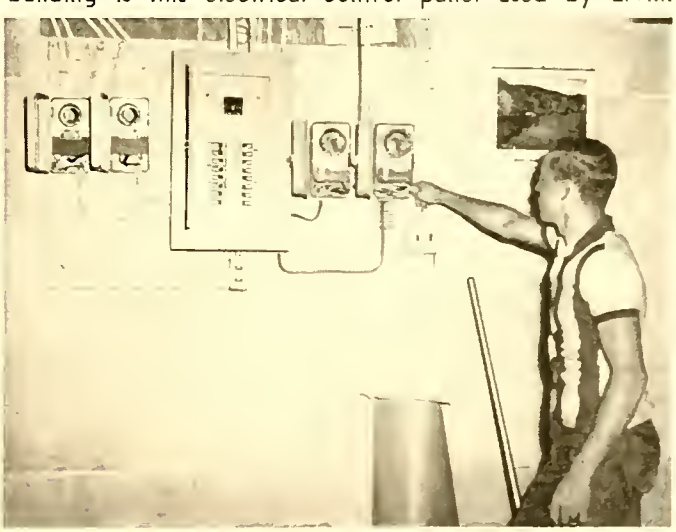
The achievements of Ervin Wilkins, Jr. are not only a tribute to his parents, advisor, and friends, but are also an inspiration to a poultry industry that was almost wiped out by ravaging expansion during the late fifties.

Feed pours into a hopper from an eight-ton bulk feed bin. Feed distribution is controlled by a time switch.

A pulley system is used to adjust the height of water troughs and feeders in the labor-saving broiler house.



The nerve center of the Wilkins' environment-controlled building is this electrical control panel used by Ervin.



The White Bass

a game fighter anytime

By Russell Tinsley

WHEN THE COUNTRYSIDE is covered with a white blanket of snow, many a diehard fisherman begins to dreamingly think of "whites." That's because white bass can be taken even in the dead of winter, and when you catch one you'll catch several. It's inevitable.

The white bass is a fish on the move. Every year it expands its range, showing up in places where hitherto it was unknown. I've caught whites in Lake Seminole, on the Florida-Georgia border; and I've taken them in New Mexico, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Alabama, and Oklahoma, just to name a few places. They're native to the region from western New York to Minnesota, south to the Tennessee River, and to Texas in the Southwest. Whites like the big man-made impoundments, and they seem to adapt to any large reservoir, no matter where it might be. As more and more impoundments are built, the white bass will continue to spread its far-flung habitat.

Unlike the black bass (which is not a true bass, but a member of the sunfish family), the white bass does not build a nest to hatch its young. Whites move into running tributaries of the impoundments, dropping their eggs directly into the current. The eggs float downstream to cling against vegetation, rocks, and stumps, remaining there until they hatch. An adult white bass may lay as many as 200,000 eggs. Since they are prolific reproducers, white bass can stand a lot of fishing pressure. In fact, many states have no limit on the number a fisherman may catch and keep.

This spawning run comes sometime in the spring when the water temperature reaches about 65 degrees. In Lake Falcon, on the Texas-Mexico boundary, the run may start as early as late February, while in the Great Lakes area the whites may begin moving sometime in April. Local newspapers will mention white bass runs. They're heralded events with fishermen.

When white bass are congregated in streams like this, fishing is fast and furious. Big catches are a rule rather than the exception. Live minnows, gizzard shad, threadfin shad (the favorite food of the white bass in big lakes), or any artificial bait which resembles these small fish will prompt strikes. Personally, I prefer the artificials, either small white spinners or silver spoons, since they solve the problem of keeping bait. When whites are hitting you can catch just as many on artificials as you can on the real thing, and usually you'll take larger whites on the fake creations.

During summer months the whites are in the lake proper, and most of them are taken by fishermen who troll deep-running plugs, in white coloration, slowly behind boats. Schools of whites rise periodically to slash at shad on the surface, and any bait dragged or cast near the school will get strikes. But don't venture too close. Any sudden commotion will drive the whites down, making it difficult to find them again.

Many fishermen have the misconception that these are the only two methods and the only times (spring and summer) to put white bass on the stringer. But I regularly catch whites throughout the year, even if they are not moving up the streams to spawn or schooling to forage on shad.

White bass habitually gang up in just a few isolated, scattered spots in a lake. They prefer water 20- to 40-feet deep, preferably over sand. Where a creek or river enters a lake, out from the current where sand has been washed along the bottom, is always a likely spot to look. Many anglers find such places by slowly trolling deep-rooting plugs. Once they pinpoint the fish, they gently ease the anchor overboard and cast either a heavy silver spoon or a white-colored Slab Spoon. (This is a solid lead spoon put out by the Bomber Bait Company.) Allowing the lure to hit bottom, they slowly lift it up about a foot off bottom, ease off to let it flutter back down, then bring it upwards again, and continue jigging it up and down on the bottom.

It takes a delicate feel to detect a bite, because the drowsy fish lying near the bottom will barely tap your lure. When you get the hang of it, however, a white can often be brought in on every cast. I've caught them deep like this in the dead of winter, in late spring before they start schooling on top, and again in the fall.

Use fairly light tackle for white bass fishing. Although the fish are abundant in numbers, an average one doesn't grow very large. The white bass is far-flung in range; where you catch one you will normally take several. The fish is almost always hungry and eager to hit bait, and it is delicious to eat. But when you get a three-pounder, you've got an exceptional one. The average size runs about a pound to two pounds.

The white is a game fighter, battling in deep fast runs. A pound-size specimen on light tackle leads you to believe that you've hooked one twice that large. Sometimes I wonder what the white bass would be like if it only grew larger, but after all . . . no fish is that perfect.

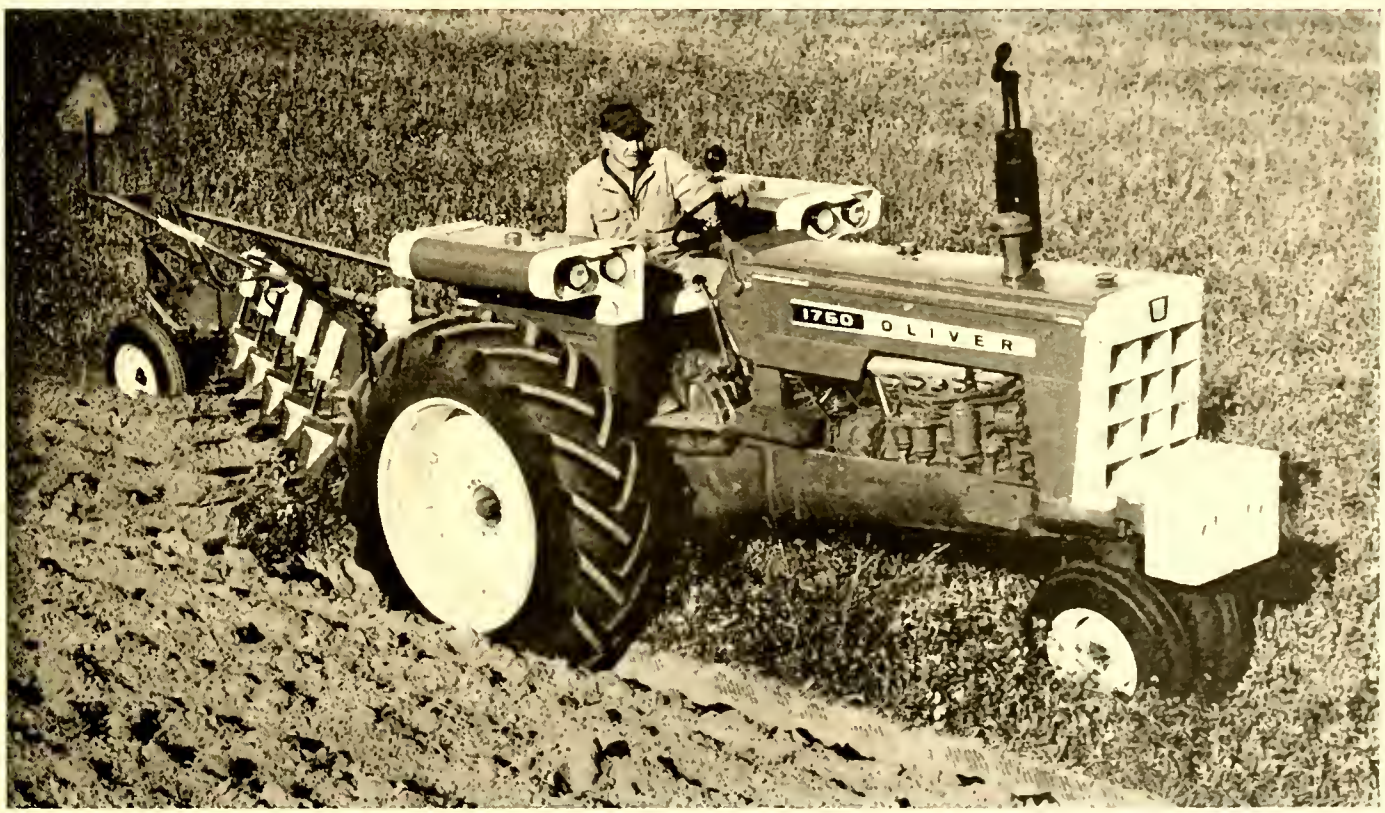
"Dog Candy!"

New, for men who grow

This new Oliver 1750 tractor with 80 Certified PTO Horsepower fits more growing business-type farmers than any other size. The new 1750 has been added to the Oliver line especially for farmers who need performance for certain—plenty of engine power with the weight and stability to use it all. Big power without being too big.

Certified Horsepower? As with five other-size Oliver tractors from 38 to 105 PTO horsepower, each new 1750 is individually dynamometer tested before it can leave the factory. No matter which one comes your way from the assembly line, you'll get the horsepower you're looking for. The signed certification assures it.

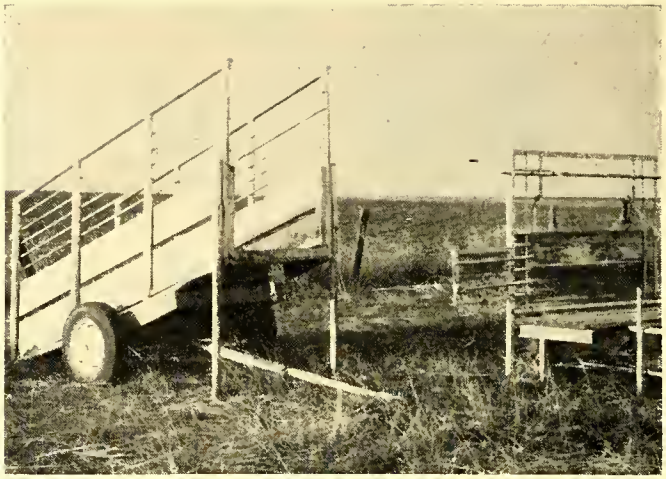
Men who want a tractor to grow with, this spring, should see their dealer now about the new Oliver 1750.
Oliver Corporation, Chicago, Illinois 60606.



OLIVER
FOR MEN WHO GROW

Big cash bonus for early combine orders. Ask your Oliver dealer.

Greg was a featured soloist at the 1966 National FFA Convention. He also played cornet in the school band.



Greg built this livestock equipment as a part of his vo-ag shop work. He won honors in a welding contest.

The FFA's

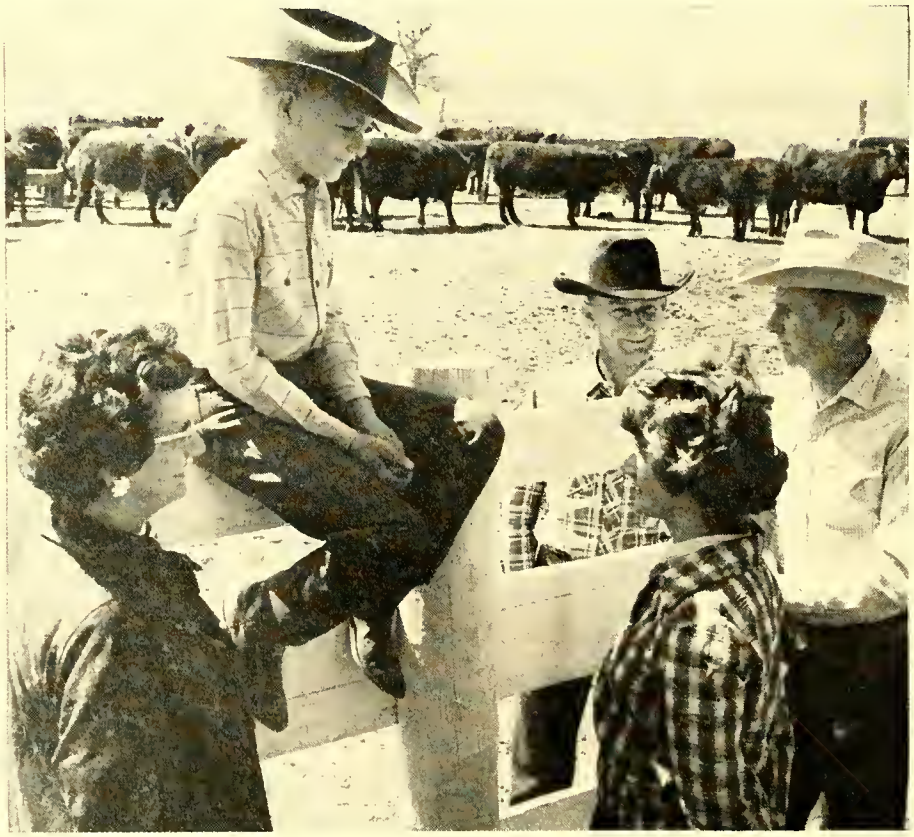
A National FFA Foundation Award Winner

CAN YOU PICK a time in your life that seems to have been a turning point? Maybe you're at such a time of decision now . . . there are many in our lives.

If it is true that the wise can learn from the experiences of others, then the achievements of Greg Bamford, FFA's top stockman, will interest you.

For example, it is easy to spot the important turning point in Greg's farming career that led to his winning the FFA Foundation award for livestock farming. But his achievements are more than a story of a successful stockman. Bamford built his livestock business on a diversified farming base.

The turning point for Greg came when he was a freshman at Haxtun, Colorado, High School. It was in the form of a recommendation from his vo-ag instructor, Mr. Alfred Renzelman. He suggested that Greg's supervised farming program be as diverse as possible.



Greg, far right, was able to build his award winning registered Shorthorn herd because of the generous cooperation and assistance of his family, pictured in the foreground.

Pictured above is the registered Shorthorn bull Greg owns in partnership. It was imported from Scotland.

Greg is pictured with his registered Shorthorn cows. Greg purchased three foundation animals from a top Minnesota herd.

Number One Cattleman

Here's how a diversified farmer, Greg Bamford of Haxtun, Colorado, became the Future Farmers of America's outstanding young stockman.

Greg recalls, "There were several good reasons behind this thinking. For one thing, I had adequate facilities to handle this type of program economically and efficiently. If my crops failed, more than likely my cattle would absorb the loss or vice versa. It also had the possibility of making my livestock program more efficient and profitable by feeding what was grown in my crop enterprises. And finally, it gave me the opportunity to learn methods and techniques used in both the crop and livestock industry."

Greg started his farming program by borrowing $2,000 from his father. With this loan Gregory built up a first inventory of four head of breeding cows, nine head of feeder steers, five acres of alfalfa, five acres of oats, five acres of barley, and five acres of wheat. "At the close of my first project year, I repaid the total debt to my father plus 3 percent interest compounded annually," pointed out Greg proudly.

It was also during his freshman year that Greg chose registered Shorthorn breeding cattle as a base on which to build his livestock program. "I purchased three cows of my own at the beginning and later obtained a one-fourth interest in my dad's outstanding registered bull," continued Greg. "I have been very fortunate with my registered herd and have had many compliments on their quality. The steer that won the grand championship at the 1964 Phillips County Fair was one that I raised. At present I have 27 in this herd."

His enthusiasm for competition is further exemplified by his having shown the reserve grand champion steer in the FFA division at the 1965 Great Western Livestock Exposition in Los Angeles. He has been the champion livestock showman for six consecutive years at the Phillips County show and was champion FFA beef showman at Los Angeles in 1965.

Greg has excelled not only in the show-ring but as a manager. A look at his livestock records shows these efficiency achievements:

- A 100 percent calf crop every year except 1963 when he lost one calf.
- An average weaning weight for calves of 490 pounds at seven months.
- A three-year average daily gain for stocker steers of 1.58 pounds on grass.
- A cost per 100 pounds of gain for fat steers of $18.77.

Gregory owns 160 acres of cropland which he bought from profits on the sale of beef. In addition, he rents 110 acres of cropland from his father. "I also rent 1,440 acres of grassland from my dad at $2.00 per acre, per year. The tools, machinery, buildings, and equipment needed to run my operation are borrowed from my dad. This loan is repaid by my labor during the summer months," he explained. Greg, however, personally owns or has an interest in nearly $8,000 worth of equipment and buildings.

A leader in his own right, Greg has just completed a term as president of the Colorado FFA Association. Before that he served his chapter as a vice president, was junior class president, and served as vice president of the student body.

Musically talented, he plays first cornet in both the school and dance band. In 1964, he attended all-state chorus and was selected "most outstanding senior choir member." His voice didn't go unnoticed in the FFA either. He was a featured soloist throughout the 1966 National FFA Convention.

Today Greg's inventory consists of 61 head of feeder steers, 61 head of stocker cows, 5 head of heifers, 30 acres of alfalfa, 30 acres of oats, and 45 acres of wheat. What about the future? Says Greg, "Through a study I conducted as a senior in vocational agriculture, I found that northeastern Colorado's potential for fattening beef cattle has not been developed to its fullest. Perhaps, sometime in the future, a medium-scale feed lot could be incorporated into our operation to make it more efficient."

Parliamentary Procedure

By

Dr. Jarrell Gray

IF YOU WERE asked to select the one most important annual event that affected the success of your FFA chapter, what event would you choose? Would it be the annual banquet where recognition is given for outstanding achievement? Or would it be the annual project show where FFA members display the results of efforts in the area of production? Certainly these events are important.

In terms of chapter success, however, the election of FFA chapter officers is probably the most important annual event. It is during this election that the leadership of the chapter is selected. The officers, then, set the pace for the remainder of the year.

To obtain the best leadership in the chapter, FFA members need to know how to nominate and elect officers. The process of doing this is the same, of course, for all nominations and elections.

Nominations may be made by a committee or from the floor by a member.

Nominating committees are usually appointed by the president. They may, however, be elected by the chapter.

When a nominating committee makes its report, it is usually as follows: "The nominating committee consisting of . . . nominates the following: Bill Jones, president; Jack Price, vice president."

Nominations may be made by members when the floor is open for further nominations for each of the offices. This is done by a member obtaining the floor and stating, "I nominate . . . for . . ." After all nominations are made, nominations are closed and the vote taken. Candidates are voted upon in the order in which they were nominated. A majority vote is required.

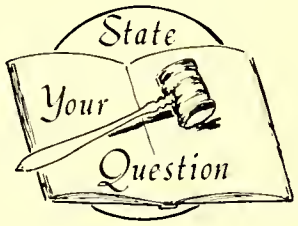
Sometimes it may be desirable to reopen nominations. The motion to reopen requires a second. It is undebatable, can be amended as to time only, and only the negative vote can be reconsidered.

Nominations may be closed by a two-thirds vote or by general consent. The motion to close nominations requires a second, is undebatable, and can be amended as to time only.

One of the most frequent errors made in elections is to offer a motion that "we close nominations and elect by acclamation." This cannot be done since it combines two motions into one. To close nominations requires a two-thirds vote, and to elect requires a majority. The correct method is to first close nominations then vote upon the nominees.

Knowing the proper method of conducting nominations and elections is important. By conducting these properly, the chapter is assured that the wishes of the FFA members have been expressed in electing their officers. If this is accomplished, the best leadership in the chapter has probably been selected.

(Next issue: "Point of Order")



Fairfield, Iowa

Q. You stated that an amendment to an amendment must pertain to the amendment. Could you please advise as to the correctness of the following example:

My main motion is: I move that the chapter purchase a tractor for farm use. It was amended: I move to amend the motion by adding "John Deere" before "tractor." An amendment to the amendment stated: I move to amend the amendment by striking out "purchase" and adding the word "rent."

Keith Wells

A. The amendment to the amendment is incorrect since it does not pertain to the amendment of the "tractor." In this situation, the amendment should be acted upon then another amendment involving striking out "purchase" and adding "rent" should be offered.

Q. When a member makes an appeal from the decision of the chair, does the chairman have to call for debate and vote, even if he can prove the correctness of his ruling by "Robert's Rules of Order"?

Dorsey Overturff

A. If an appeal is made and seconded, then it must be opened for debate unless it relates to indecorum. In all situations, it must be voted upon, or acted upon by general consent.

Corsicana, Texas

Q. Is it necessary to have a motion to open nominations before anyone is nominated for office?

Reuben R. Smith

A. It is not. Usually the election of officers is included in the order of business and, as such, is considered at the proper time.

Do you have a question on parliamentary procedure? If so, you can get a direct reply from Dr. Gray, and your question may be selected for this column in the next issue.

Answers are based upon "Parliamentary Guide for FFA" by Dr. Jarrell D. Gray. For direct replies, send your question to Parliamentary Procedure, The National Future Farmer, Alexandria, Virginia 22306. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

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The Case Chisel-Planter is the heart of the optimum tillage system. It chisel plows, plants, applies pop-up and starter fertilizer, herbicides and insecticides—all in one pass over the field. It's another step forward in the science of agriculture.

Case has other new machines and systems under development. Machines that will make tomorrow's farming even more efficient. Machines that may be part of your future. Working together, we can build an agriculture that is even stronger than today's. J. I. Case Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

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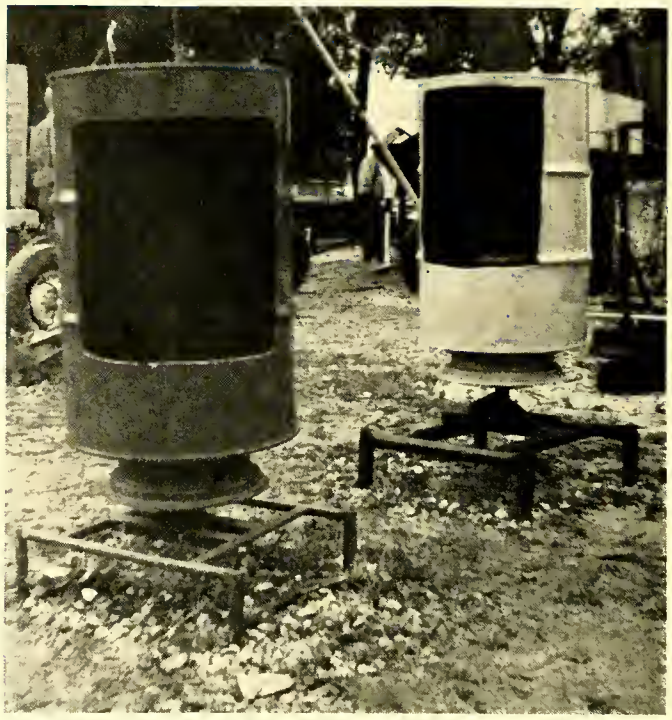
Farm Shop Feature

WINTER PROJECTS TO USE WITH YOUR LIVESTOCK PROGRAM

Salt and Mineral Feeder



A SALT AND MINERAL feeder may be necessary, but it need not be expensive. This simple plan for a durable feeder calls for materials available on most farms. It is designed to withstand the worst winter weather.

Cut an 18″ by 24″ hole in the side of a 50-gallon barrel 4″ from the top. The wind guide is made from a piece of 14-gauge sheet metal 22″ by 24″. Bend a 4″ flange at the bottom at a right angle so it can be bolted to the top of the barrel with ¼″ stove bolts.

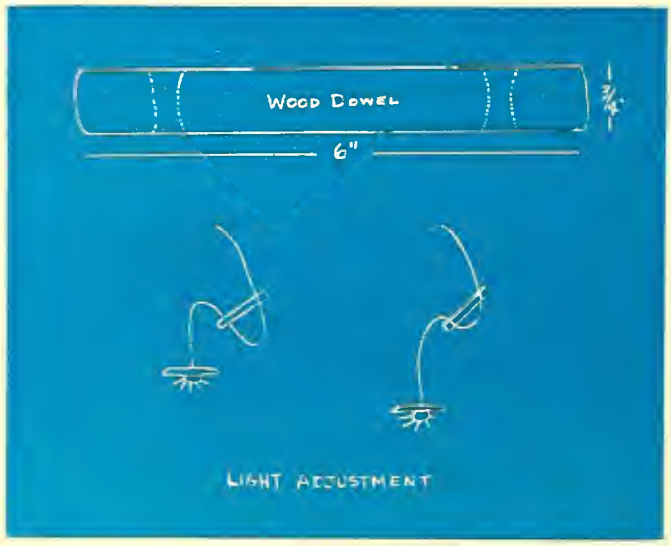
Next, weld the hub on the bottom of a car rim and weld the rim to the barrel.

Make a stand out of 1½″ pipe. Cut four legs, 6″ long; four pieces, 18″ long, for the sides; and two 1″ by 1″ angle-iron pieces, 12″ long, for the center. Weld the frame together with the hub in the center.

Next, slip the spindle into the hub and put about 1½″ of concrete in the bottom of the barrel to prevent rusting, and paint it. Stakes placed inside the pipe legs keep the feeder stationary.

This idea was submitted by Ron Johnson, Route One, Loomis, Nebraska, of the Holdrege Chapter.

Adjustable Light Cord



HERE IS ONE IDEA that may help you in the adjustment of a drop light and eliminate the dangerous practice of tying a knot in the cord to regulate the light height. If you have a drop light in your home shop, garage, or any other building, the height of the light from your work area may be adjusted very easily.

All you need is a ¾″ wood dowel measuring 6″ long. Drill a hole 1″ from each end large enough so your electric cord will pass through. Then countersink both sides of the drilled holes to eliminate the rough edges. Slip the electric cord through both holes and connect the light fixture to the cord.

Now you are ready to adjust the light for your convenience by lengthening or shortening the amount of cord in the loop. Try it!

This idea was submitted by Mr. Jerry Long, graduate assistant at West Virginia University, through the "West Virginia Vo-Ag News and Views."

Editor's Note: The National FUTURE FARMER *needs farm shop project ideas of items that FFA members can build. We will pay $20.00 for the best idea published in each issue and $10.00 for each additional item used. Submissions must include a clear black and white photo along with a brief yet complete description of materials used and a few pointers on how to build.*

Future Farmers' BOOKSHELF

THESE new books and educational materials are reviewed as a reader service. If your local bookstore doesn't have them, write directly to the addresses given below and mention *The National FUTURE FARMER.*

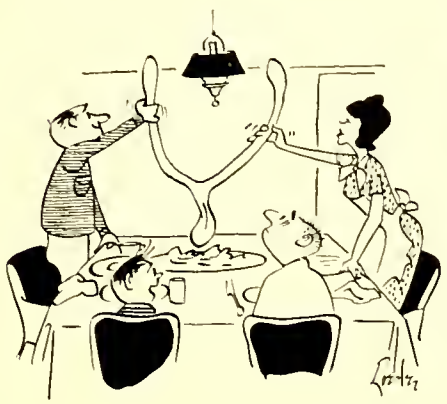
Cattle Futures Handbook (Handbook, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, $2.50)—In 12 chapters, this 64-page handbook covers highlights of futures data on each of the three exchanges offering cattle futures contracts: Chicago Mercantile Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, and Kansas City Board of Trade. It also includes a glossary of futures trading terms which may be helpful in talking to your broker. The book is indexed for quick reference so you don't have to read the whole book to get a specific message. However, it is written in narrative style for easy reading.

Horseshoeing (Horseshoeing, 203 Armsby Building, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, $3.00)—While there have been a number of books on horse anatomy and shoeing, this is the first one dealing with basic iron and forage work as it applies to horseshoeing. In five chapters and 43 pages, it covers everything from horseshoeing tools and equipment to corrective and pathological shoes. It should be a valuable aid to both the horseshoeing student and the veteran farrier.

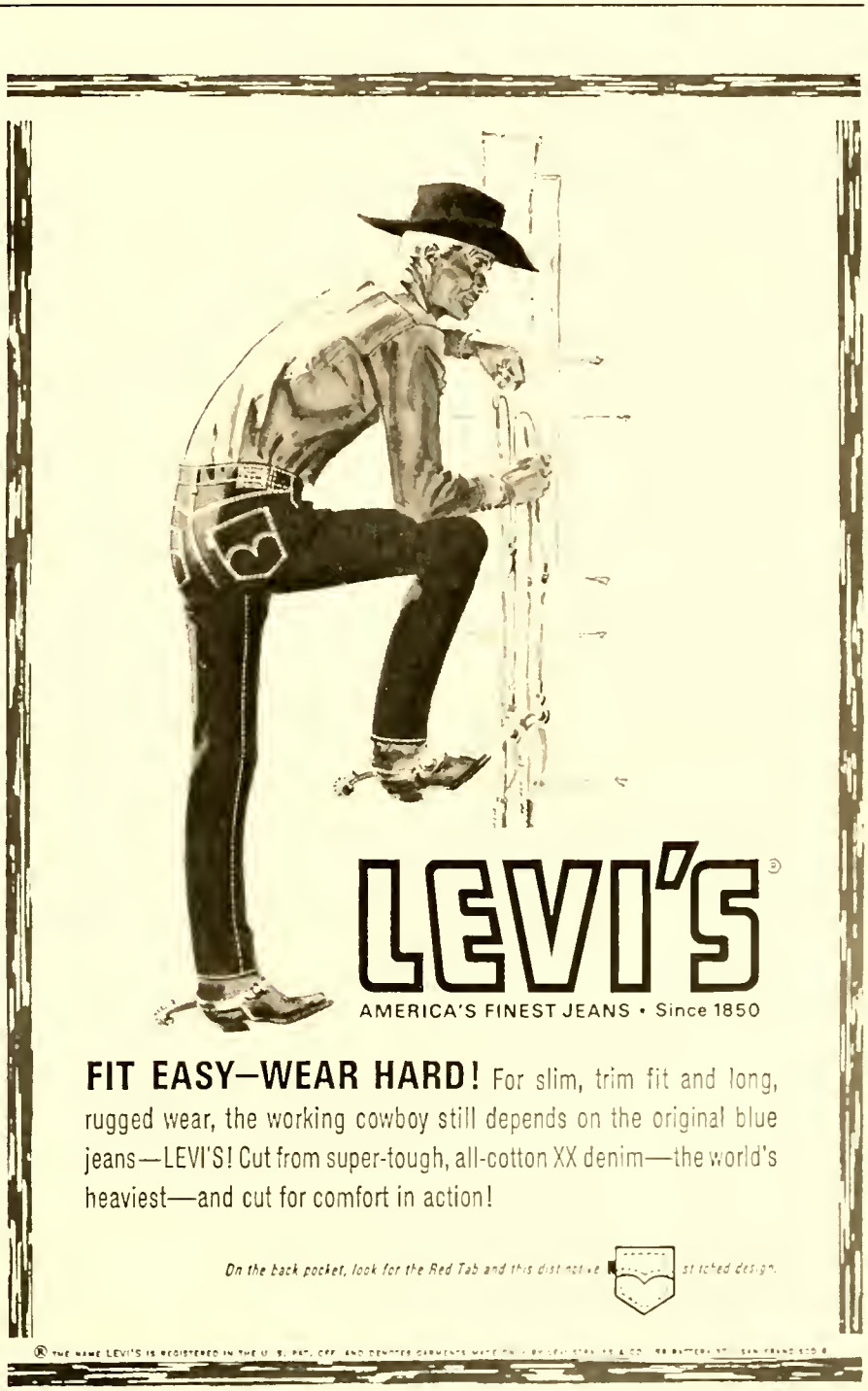
Your Future in the Nursery Industry (Richards Rosen Press, Inc., 29 East 21st Street, New York, New York 10010, $3.78)—This book will give guidance to those who might consider ornamental horticulture as a trade or profession. It explains what is needed in training and experience to be successful. It presents the satisfactions to be derived from a career in the nursery business as well as the problems that must be confronted.

Handbook on Speech for FFA (The Interstate, 19 North Jackson Street, Danville, Illinois 61832, $5.25)—Just off the press is the new Second Edition of R. D. Purkey's *Handbook on Speech for FFA.* This book is thorough and comprehensive; it provides not merely background and general principles, but detailed help for all types of speaking occasions. One of the best new features is a section which looks in on former national FFA speaking winners.

The Elk (Conservation Department, Winchester-Western, East Alton, Illinois, $1.00)—This is the sixth in a library series that includes books on squirrels, pheasants, deer, mallards, and rabbits. The entire series is still available at $1.00 per booklet. *The Elk* is 125 pages and includes the life history, conservation, and hunting of North American elk. The material was gathered by hundreds of wildlife biologists, naturalists, and hunters.



"You should have seen the eggs."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FIT EASY—WEAR HARD! For slim, trim fit and long, rugged wear, the working cowboy still depends on the original blue jeans—LEVI'S! Cut from super-tough, all-cotton XX denim—the world's heaviest—and cut for comfort in action!
On the back pocket, look for the Red Tab and this distinctive stitched design.

Take Care of

YOUR GUN

GET A NEW GUN for Christmas? If you did, then you'll want to take care of it. With proper care, it will last several generations.

When transporting your gun, you'll not only want to protect it, but carry it safely as well. So carry it in a case. This will keep away inquiring hands and prevent the fine stock from being scratched. And, of course, you will want to carry it unloaded and uncocked. If possible, take the bolt out and carry it separately.

We take pride in ownership of a fine hunting rifle or shotgun. It should be displayed to the best advantage. An attractive gun rack will lend to the rifle's appearance and, when equipped with a lock, will keep the gun safe.

Before storing your gun, clean it thoroughly. Use a good solvent in the bore until the patch comes out clean. Then dry thoroughly and put on a light film of oil. Too much oil can be as dangerous as an obstruction in the bore. Excessive oil or grease in the chamber or bore can create pressures greater than the safe maximum. Clean all metal parts and wipe on a light film of oil. Stock waxes and preservatives are commercially available to keep the wood in good condition.

When cleaning your gun, be by yourself. The only time you need ammunition is in the hunting field or on the range, so leave ammunition locked away separately from the firearms. Check for mechanical defects and always make sure the bore is clear before using the gun. Now that the gun is clean, lock it in the rack.

Friends will probably want to see your guns when they come to call. Naturally you want to show off your new pride and joy. The first thing to do is open the action and make sure there are no cartridges in the chamber or magazine. An open action is the most dependable safety precaution, because the firing pin cannot reach the cartridge. Safeties are mechanical and, thus, subject to malfunction. Use them only as a supplement to good gun handling.

Even with the open action, or if it must be closed to get the right "feel," *point the muzzle in a safe direction.*

An expert is easily recognized by the way he handles a firearm. He never allows it to point at anything he does not intend to shoot.

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TRIUMPH

THE GENERATION GAP

By Virian Briggs

ONE GENERATION NEVER completely understands the next. Experiences just aren't the same. Coming of the space age dramatizes the fact that change widens the gap. Can you remember a world without airplanes or rockets?

A knowledge of this gap does not mean it is bridged. Nor does it mean you are isolated from your parents' generation. It means greater effort must be made to achieve parent communication. Sometimes I hear young people say, "My parents don't understand me."

What about you? Do your parents understand you? Do you understand your parents?

It may be that you have never given much thought to it. Both questions are important, but the answers are more important than the questions. They are important because, before you can give an answer, you must do a lot of thinking. While you are thinking and studying your answers, you will learn a great deal about your parents. At the same time you will learn much about yourself.

What About Your Parents?

Why do you sometimes wonder if your parents understand you? Is it because you and your parents do not always see eye to eye on certain things? Often these are things which at the time mean more than anything else to you. Perhaps you want to attend a certain function because the rest of your crowd will be there. It might be that your heart is set on something which your parents do not think you should do.

Could it be that your parents always seem to treat you like a child? Perhaps they are not consistent. They may say, "Don't you think you are a little old to be doing that?" The very next time they may reply to your request with, "You're not old enough to do that." One minute you think your parents are trying to make you grow up too fast. The next minute it seems they are trying to keep you from growing up. You may even wonder if they think you haven't enough judgment to do the right things or to make right decisions.

You are growing up and want to be permitted to do some thinking for yourself. You want to feel some freedom from your parents. In all this concern, you do not realize that your parents really do want you to grow up. In fact, they look forward to the time you will become the man you hope to be.

At the same time your parents know the many pitfalls on the road to growing up. They have experienced many of them and hope to protect you against them. Since they cannot protect you against the things the world may do to you, they must help you learn to protect yourself.

That's the reason your parents set limits and make rules. When you stop to think about it, don't you feel safer just knowing there are limits and rules to guide you? Sometimes you cannot admit it even to yourself, but deep down inside you there is that warm feeling of protection.

Common Disagreements

What are the things that cause you and your parents to disagree? Let's take a look at some of them.

What about your share of the responsibilities for things around your home? We could mention a few—mowing the lawn, washing the car, shoveling the snow, cleaning the garage and basement, keeping your own room in order; and even helping with the dishes now and then. These are a few of the material things. We must also add the responsibility of helping to make your

(Continued on Page 52)

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

1. Do you think most parents enjoy their teenagers? If you agree, what is the basis of this enjoyment? If you disagree, what reasons would you give?

2. How do you feel about the value our society seems to place on youth? Does this environment make parent relationships more difficult? Less difficult?

WHAT YOU THINK MAY BE WORTH $10!

You can win a crisp ten dollar bill by answering one of these questions in 300 words or less. Ten dollars will be awarded to the entry judged as the best answer to each question and five dollars to the entry judged second best for each question.

Writing ability is not a basis for judging. Your entry will be judged entirely on interest and sincerity. It can be typed or in your own handwriting.

Entries cannot be acknowledged or returned and will become the property of The National FUTURE FARMER. Winners will be notified by mail. Entries must be in the magazine's offices by March 20, 1967, to be considered. Judges' decisions will be final.

Send entries to The National FUTURE FARMER, c/o What I Think, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

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WHAT TO DO FOR POISONING

1. Get the patient to a hospital or physician as soon as possible. Take a label for the doctor's information. Give artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.
2. If the chemical has been swallowed and vomiting has not resulted, induce vomiting by giving a strong soap solution or a tablespoon of salt and one-half glass warm water.
3. If insecticide is spilled on the skin, remove clothing and bathe with large amounts of soap and water, rinsing thoroughly.
4. If insecticide gets into eyes, wash at once with flowing water, and continue for several minutes.

Poison Control Centers

In case of emergencies, poison control centers can be called day or night. Physicians can call the following control centers for any type of poisoning:

Denver, Colorado, 244-6969 — Department of Health and Hospitals

All possible information should be available to furnish the information center such as:

1. The formula of the label.
2. Chemical name if known.
3. Age and condition of patient.
4. Time elapsed since poisoning.
5. What has been done for the patient.
6. How exposure occurred.
7. Amount of exposure, if known.
8. Symptoms.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

In Eaton

Weld County General Hospital _____352-4121
Family Doctor —
Home _____ Office _____
Fire Department _____454-2918
Emergency Unit _____454-2918
Police Department _____454-2212
If no answer call _____353-1151
County Sheriff _____352-2216

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PLEASE POST BY YOUR TELEPHONE

FFA'ers developed and distributed a "What to do for Poisoning" card.

Safety

(Continued from Page 25)

over the country for information presented in the demonstration. (Requests have come from as far away as Florida.) The demonstration shows: (1) how persons using chemicals may be protected, (2) proper storage and care of chemicals, and (3) treatment of chemical poisoning.

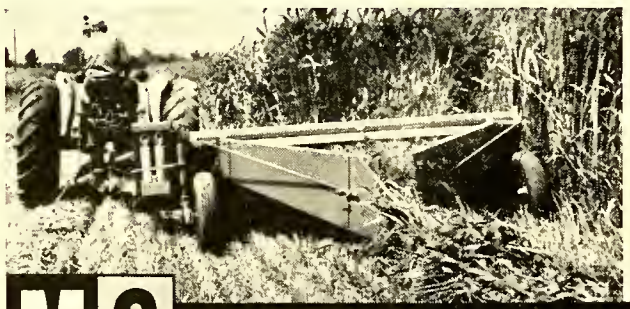
After learning approved safety practices in the farm shop, the Future Farmers put these practices to use at home with these results: More than 232 hazards were found and 55 percent were later corrected.

The chapter's fire safety campaign revolved around a fire prevention poster contest for grade school children. Entries were received from 263 children with the over-all winner receiving a fire chief hat. The winning "chief" along with other first place winners received a ride on the Eaton fire truck. Eaton Fire Chief Carlton Ledall said of the campaign, "It has impressed every child in the grade school and thus their parents and the community."

While winning the National FFA Foundation Award was a highlight of the Eaton safety effort, they could not have received higher praise than that which came from Merf Evans, director of the Colorado Highway Safety Council. Speaking on behalf of the people of Colorado, he told the Future Farmers, "We appreciate your dedication and purpose in making safety and government work."

This wrecked pickup was displayed along main highways to warn drivers.

Non-Stop mowing and conditioning



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THE FFA IN ACTION

GEORGIA—The Heard County FFA Chapter cooperated with other school organizations in "Operation Pride"—a county beautification project.

Areas of the school campus were assigned each school organization. As part of the project, the FFA members planted 65 dogwood trees, 250 pines, eight blue plums, and two shrubs on the campus. They removed rocks from the entire west campus and policed litter from the ag building yard. They also graded a parking area.

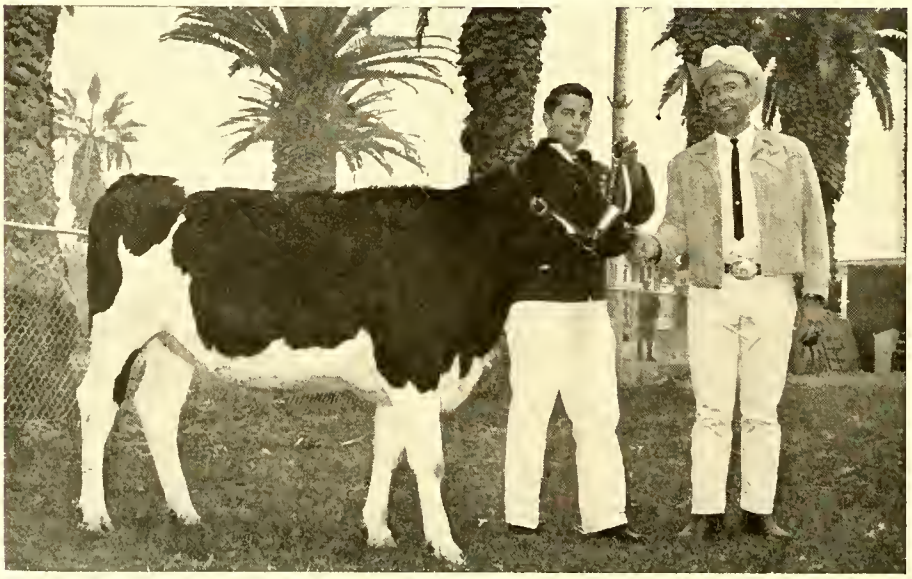
In addition to the work at the school, the chapter planted shrubs at the city hall and at a local church. Individual members of the chapter have carried out projects at home as part of "Operation Pride" such as planting trees, grass, and flowers; pruning; and repairing buildings.

"Operation Pride" has done much to improve the appearance of Heard County. *(The Georgia Future Farmer)*

Each year all across the nation, Future Farmers are busy during the summer and fall exhibiting their livestock and crops at local, county, and state fairs. Here are some Future Farmers and their livestock after a season around the fair circuit.

CALIFORNIA—At left, Steven Kennedy of the Wasco Chapter shows his Chester White that won grand champion market hog at the Great Western Junior Exhibitors Livestock Auction in Los Angeles. Steven is presented with a check from the Bank of America.

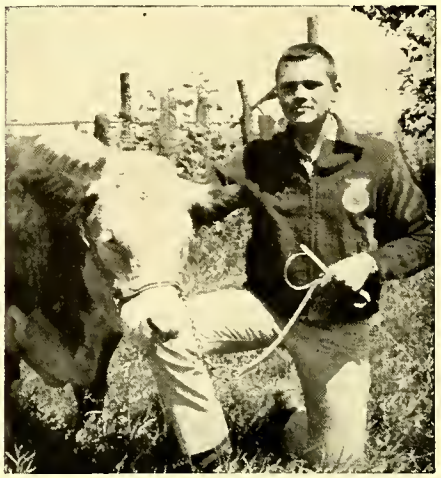
Pictured below showing his grand champion heifer is Charles Silva. Charles is a member of the Camarillo Chapter and keeps his heifer at the school farm. Congratulating Charles is Ventura Fair judge Paul Gutzman who is also showman for Adohr Farms.



OHIO—Don Baltosser, below, of the Stryker FFA Chapter, showed the reserve champion market hog at the 1966 annual Williams County Fair. His barrow weighed 233 pounds and brought 54 cents per pound.

WASHINGTON—The Walla Walla Chapter served as host chapter again this year at the Southwestern Washington Fair. The chapter set up an office to coordinate the activities and make it easier for all FFA exhibitors from around the state to keep abreast of fair schedules.

Lowden Borgen is shown below with his prize steer that he showed at the fair.



IOWA—The Sumner Chapter has a unique arrangement with local Ford dealers to aid members in improving FFA programs in the community, as well as encourage participation in farming activities of members and official contests and events.

Each year the chapter is furnished a pickup. Members must pass a driver's test administered by the vocational agriculture teacher and the driver education teacher. The test is equivalent to the state chauffeur's examination and includes a section required of all school bus drivers.

The truck is serviced by the dealer. Operational costs and insurance are paid by the chapter. Insurance coverage includes drivers under age 25.

The truck may be used by any chapter member for official business when a qualified operator is available. The following contract is made between the local dealer and the cooperative activities committee:

1. The truck shall be totally committed to the FFA and vocational agriculture.

2. The vocational agriculture instructor shall have complete control.

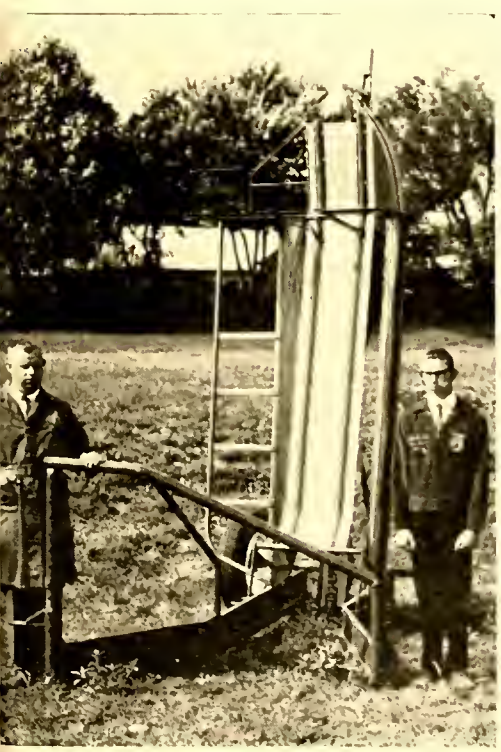
3. Only those drivers already licensed and who pass the special test may operate the vehicle.

4. The truck must be used only for business. (This includes FFA activities sanctioned by the school, including recreation.)

5. Chapter will maintain garage, insurance, keep in good appearance, and pay operational costs.

6. The chapter will return the truck at end of year, and another dealer will furnish one for the next year. (*John Scott, Advisor*)

These Future Farmers accept keys to the chapter pickup from a local dealer.



MISSOURI—Michael Biellier of the Mt. Vernon Chapter was named National Grand Award winner in the vocational agriculture division of the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation School Shop Awards Program.

Mike received $500 for the bale loader he constructed. The usefulness of the loader and its labor saving value warranted Mike's $200.20 expenditure. His vocational agriculture instructor is Mr. Dale Pontius. Mike was also State FFA Foundation award winner in farm mechanics this year.

Jerry Deal, also of the Mt. Vernon Chapter, received $250 for the calf creep feeder he built as fourth place winner in the vocational agriculture division.

Awards projects are selected from written reports describing the design and construction of a welded shop project completed during the school year.

This Future Farmer shown here with his vo-ag instructor won a $500 prize.

Ray Umber took top prize in the state FFA wheat show with Triumph variety.

OKLAHOMA—A Watonga, Oklahoma, FFA member was named the 1966 FFA Wheat King at the annual state wheat show and took home two trophies and cash awards.

Ray Umber, 17, not only captured the FFA title, but also saw his wheat selected as best of the entire show. He exhibited Triumph wheat.

More than 100 samples of wheat were entered in the FFA division alone in the statewide event. The state show is held in conjunction with the Garfield County Fair in Enid.

From the entries, 25 were selected on visual inspection to be milled and baked. After milling and baking are completed, the final selections are made. Young Umber's wheat averaged 35 bushels per acre. He carefully prepared the ground before planting, fertilized twice with the recommended application, and sprayed with insecticide once.

His net profit amounted to $27.36 per acre.

Second place in the FFA division went to Randy Diamond, also from the Watonga Chapter, with a sample of Triumph wheat. And third place went to John Merhoff, Newkirk FFA, with Kaw wheat. In order to enter the state wheat contest, FFA members must have at least five acres of wheat planted.

Five top placing winners are taken on an expense-paid trip to seaport cities on the Gulf Coast to study export marketing. FFA members may make the trip only once.

Awards for this contest are provided by the Oklahoma Wheat Research Foundation and the Enid Board of Trade. (*Dale Cotton, Executive Secretary*)

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The Generation Gap

(Continued from page 47)

home a happier and more harmonious place.

Do you willingly do your part, or must you constantly be reminded? Another of your responsibilities is always to do the best you are capable of doing. This means in your work at home, your school work, and your relationships with others. Unless you do your best, you are not being fair to yourself, to your teachers, or to your parents.

Have you ever wondered how parents feel when their sons and daughters do not achieve as much as they have capacity to achieve? This does not mean that your parents expect you to always be in the top place. Only a few can do that, but every person can do the very best it is possible for him to do. That is a measure of your strength of character.

The Curfew Battle

How do you and your parents decide the number of nights you will be out each week? Of course your school work will determine this to a certain extent. Probably I had better say that your school work *should* determine this. I suppose whether or not it does depends on how responsible you are.

Do you and your parents sit down together and talk these things over? Do you decide the time you will be home from a date or from any activity away from home? After the decision is made, are you careful to respect it? This may have something to do with whether or not your parents trust you. A person wins the trust and confidence of others in direct ratio to the way in which he carries responsibility.

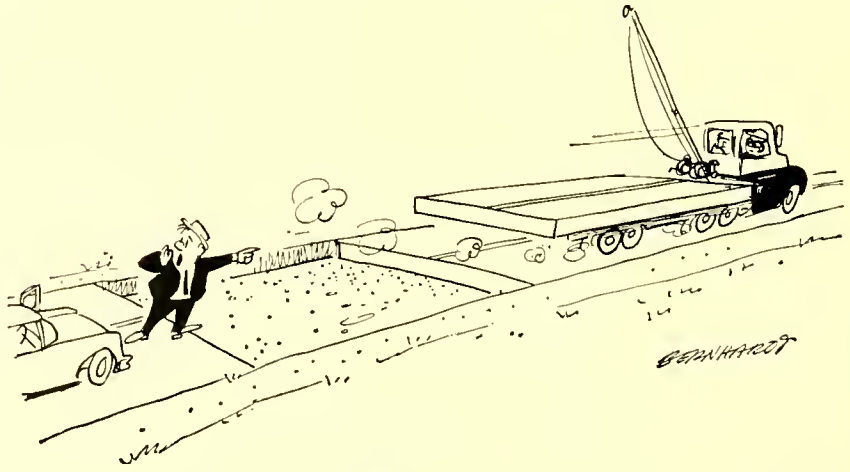
"She's not in. What shall I say called?"

The Family Car

Is there ever any friction over your use of the family car? Why is there friction? Let's look at it.

How do you handle the car? Do you always keep in mind that you are in control of a powerful piece of equipment which has the capacity to get you where you plan to go? It also has the capacity to be completely destructive in the hands of a person who does not use good judgment. Another thing to remember about a car is that it is a very expensive piece of equipment which deserves proper handling, care, and respect.

If there is friction over the family car, it may be that there is a lack of consideration by some members of the family. It's wise to have a schedule for use of the car. Important dates usually are known long enough in advance so the car may be reserved for that date. Every member of the family should respect the schedule. Of course real emergencies do arise. In that event, it will be discussed by those involved and other plans made for the one who had the car reserved. Many families have a rule that the person using the car will leave it in as good a condition as he found it—even to the amount of gasoline in the tank.



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25—Plunder Underground—A 48-page handbook that reviews basic fumigation practices and their role in increasing crop production. Especially helpful is a question and answer section on nematodes and a list showing the various forms of the nematode problem and their host crops. It contains a number of illustrations and charts. (The Dow Chemical Company)

26—The Welsh Pony—A 12-page illustrated booklet on the Welsh Pony. Tells in photos and words how this pony combines the most admirable qualities of the smaller pony and the many uses of a light horse. Of special interest are sections on the history of the breed, essential points of conformation, and a photo section illustrating the pony's wide range of uses. (The Welsh Pony Society of America, Inc.)

27—How To Harvest Vacationers—A 16-page booklet which tells about developing a new cash crop known as "vacationers." It gives prospective hosts some down to earth information on what it's like to have vacationers around the farm or ranch . . . and how to get started. Tells what host can expect to earn as well as how to be listed in the *1967 Farm and Ranch Vacation Guide*. (Farm Vacations)

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History of the Breed

The Red Poll

Pictured above is a typical representative of the ideal type Red Poll.

RED POLL CATTLE originated in England prior to 1800 where they were bred for the dual qualities of milk and beef production. Importations were made into the United States prior to 1880 and have continued at intermittent periods.

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"The cows give an abundance of rich milk, which produces quality beef calves that can either meet the fat slaughter calf market or go into a feed lot.

"A Red Poll bull is known for the ability to stamp the breed's characteristics on his offspring. When bred to horned cattle, for example, he has proven to be a 95 percent to 100 percent dehorner. Subsequent crosses of his offspring with purebred Red Poll bulls will soon produce a herd of polled, solid red, quality cattle."

For many years the breed in the United States was concentrated on corn belt farms. After World War II, the trend to managing Red Polls as cow-calf herds began. The trend continued until today the majority of Red Poll breeders use them for beef production. This caused the breed to spread from the general farming areas of the Midwest to the ranching areas of the West and Southwest, as well as the South and Southeast.

Because of this trend, and the excellent results of several years of testing Red Polls in cooperative tests with cattle of the major beef breeds, it was the studied opinion of many beef-minded breeders that the future of Red Polls was in beef production rather than the dual purpose concept.

Because of this interest in beef production, leading breeders from Illinois, Ohio, and Arkansas have incorporated the American Red Poll Beef Cattle Breeders Association for the production and promotion of Red Polls as a true beef breed, while keeping in mind the necessity of maintaining the outstanding mothering ability of the Red Poll cow.

Officers are Mr. James McKee of McMarshall Farms, Washburn, Illinois, president; Major W. K. Cowie of Highland View Ranch, Harrison, Arkansas, vice president; and Mr. Schuler Carroll, Dry Run Farm, Ross, Ohio, secretary.

For further information, or a list of breeders, write to: The Secretary, American Red Poll Beef Cattle Breeders Association, Ross, Ohio.

"Now that's what I call a gun slinger!"

Get the most from your LOADER

(Continued from Page 22)

tem by observing these precautions:

1. Use clean oil.
2. Keep it clean by handling it in clean containers.
3. Clean all dirt away from the area around the filter opening before removing the plug to check the oil level, or to add oil.
4. Clean hydraulic connections before assembling or disassembling, or when installing or removing the loader from the tractor.

The loader hydraulic system and oil level should be checked daily. Low oil level can prevent the loader from raising full height; it can cause the pump to draw air and result in foaming of the oil; and it may even cause damage to the pump, since the pump is lubricated by the hydraulic oil.

Some loaders are equipped with a screen-type filter on the pump inlet. If this type filter becomes clogged, it prevents oil from flowing to the pump. This has the same effect on the pump as if the system were low on oil. So check your manual to determine whether your loader has an inlet screen. If so, be sure to service it regularly.

Use only the type, grade, or brand of oil recommended by the loader manufacturer. All oils are not the same, and the use of the incorrect oil can cause expensive damage.

Pressure developed within the hydraulic system depends on the load applied; the greater the load, the higher the pressure. A built-in relief valve prevents this pressure from going too high if you attempt to pick up a load too heavy for the system. Generally, you can hear the relief valve operating as a "buzz" or "whirr." Do not use your loader for an extended length of time with the relief valve operating. Doing so causes the hydraulic fluid to overheat. (See "Tractor Hydraulic Systems" in the October-November, 1966 issue.)

Mechanical. All pivot points should be greased regularly. Some of these pivots are heavily loaded and wear rapidly if they are not properly lubricated. Linkage pivot points which control dumping of the bucket should be oiled regularly for ease of operation.

A regular check should be made of all bolts and cap screws which attach the loader to the tractor. Loose fastenings may cause some parts not to carry their share of the load. This in turn may result in overloading and failure of other parts.

Some loader-tractor combinations require tie straps between front and rear portions of the tractor so the tractor can withstand loads imposed by the loader braces. If your outfit is equipped with such tie straps, do not operate without them. To do so may result in the loader actually pushing apart the front and rear portions of your tractor.

Ease heavy bucket loads down slowly. Sudden stopping of a heavy load after it has gained momentum can cause severe damage to the loader or tractor.

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GATEWAY TO AND FROM THE AGRICULTURAL WEST

SPORTRAIT

By Stan Allen

ONE OF PROFESSIONAL football's top quarterbacks is 39 years old and has just completed his seventeenth year of pro play. After a ten-year career with the Chicago Bears, George Blanda called it quits in 1959 after some experts said he was washed up. A year later, however, he joined the Houston Oilers and dazzled the experts.

Blanda joined the Bears in 1949 after four outstanding years at the University of Kentucky. Before that he was a three-letter man at the Youngwood, Pennsylvania, High School where he played basketball, ran on the track team, and was the left halfback on their football squad. He was on the track team at Kentucky, too, and was signed by the Bears as a quarterback and linebaeker.

He reported to the Bears in 1949 but found too mueh competition in Sid Luckman and Johnny Lujack, both great quarterbacks. He sat out most of the first three seasons on the bench and was only a part-time performer in 1952. He made the most of it as he completed 47 of 131 passes for 664 yards and eight touchdowns. He upped his completions to 169 of 362 passes in 1953, a 47 percent average, for 2,124 yards and 14 TD's. An injury put Blanda on the bench in 1954, and by the time his shoulder healed a rookie by the name of Zeke Bratkowski had his job. Being a fine place kicker, George stayed on with the Bears for the next four years as their field goal and extra point man. He set a record by kicking 156 consecutive points after touchdowns and booted a total of 247 eonversions in his Bear career. He also put 88 field goals through the goal posts during that time. George, still a fine quarterback, couldn't take sitting on the bench and hung up his cleats after the 1958 season.

Blanda signed with Houston in 1960 when the American Football League was formed and has just completed his seventh season with the Oilers. He was an instant hit in Houston as the old veteran pieked the enemy defenses apart for 169 completions in 363 throws for 2,413 yards and 24 touchdowns. To add to this, he also scored four TD's himself, kicked 15 field goals, and booted 46 extra points to lead the Oilers in scoring with 115 points. His fine performance helped Houston win a division and A.F.L. Championship in that first year. He seemed to improve with age as he bettered his record in 1961, completing 187 of 362 passes for 3,340 yards and 36 TD's. The last two marks were league records. Blanda led Houston to their second straight division and league championships by kicking 16 field goals and 64 extra points for 112 points in the scoring column. He was voted the A.F.L. Player of the Year in 1961.

He led the Oilers to their third straight division title in 1962, completing 197 of 418 passes covering 2,810 yards and 14 TD's. The 1963 season was almost a carbon copy of 1962, but George eame on a real gunner in 1964.

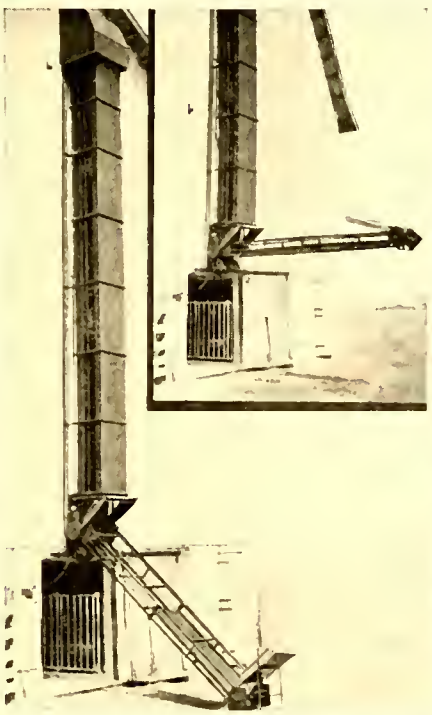
He threw 505 passes and completed 262 of them, both league records, that scored 3,282 yards and 17 TD's. For an old pro who was thought to be washed up, Blanda has done an outstanding job for Houston. He has made good on 1,347 of 2,785 passes for 19,154 yards gained and 165 TD's. His combined pro records show 3,772 passes thrown of which he completed 1,792. His passes have gained a total of 25,055 yards and 213 touchdowns. He threw seven touchdown passes in one game against the New York Jets to set an A.F.L. record and tie the N.F.L. record.

Pro quarterbacks take quite a bit of punishment from the huge defensive linemen in today's game. At 6 feet 1 inch tall and weighing 200 pounds, Blanda has good size for the game, but 17 seasons will take its toll on any player. Even George will admit that his arm ean't last forever, and he didn't throw much this past season. His excellent place kicking could keep him around for a few more seasons, however. He has made good on 513 of 520 extra points in his career and also has kicked 162 field goals. He has the A.F.L.'s distance record in field goals with a boot from 55 yards out. He is one of the few players to score more than 1,000 points; he now has 1,137 points. Are the experts always right?

something new

R. The new family-size Case model 230 baler also has sweep feed called the gentlest, simplest feeding system on the market. It has a 56-inch pickup. (J. I. Case Company)

S. Farmers can now mechanically feed livestock right in their stalls with a new overhead-mounted, self-propelled feeder. It is made for stall barns. (Badger Northland, Inc.)



T. The new Farmec 167 features a drag that can be raised to a 90-degree position when not in use. Installed on the side of a barn, the Farmec vertical bale elevator is out of the way until needed during the hay season. It can be lowered into working position in a matter of seconds. It will handle all sizes of hay bales. (Farmec)

U. Described as a utility tractor for farmers who want to speed up on acres they now have, or move up to bigger farming, is new Model 656. (International Harvester)

V. A new power tool converter gives true portability to the plug-in tool by stepping up the current from the battery to the needed 120 volts. (Dynamic Instrument)

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HAVE YOU HEARD THE ONE ABOUT

Charlie, the Greenhand

"Oh boy! Alice has answered my note about going to the FFA-FHA dance with me."

Four-year-old Tommy was fascinated with airplanes and rushed outside to watch every time he heard one. He gazed until the plane became a tiny speck in the distance. When he had his first ride, he was bug-eyed with excitement. About ten minutes after they were airborne, he asked his mother anxiously, *"When do we start getting smaller?"*

Dennis Miller
Pelham, Georgia

John: *"What has one horn, is all white, and gives milk?"*
Joe: *"I don't know."*
John: *"A milk truck."*

Lewis Wilson
Woodland, Washington

Tom: *"What has four feet, looks like a horse, and can jump higher than the Empire State Building?"*
Milton: *"I don't know."*
Tom: *"A wooden horse."*
Milton: *"But a wooden horse can't jump."*
Tom: *"Neither can the Empire State Building."*

Rich Hansen
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii

Student on bus: *"Just whom do you think you are shoving?"*
Second student: *"I don't know. What's your name?"*

Jerry Hubbard
Gordo, Alabama

Farm boy: *"Pop, what should I wear with my purple and green socks?"*
Farmer: *"My hip boots."*

Leo Broun
Oakwood, Ohio

Tommy was finishing his prayers. *"God bless my mother and my father, and please make Montreal the capital of Canada."*

"Why, Tommy," exclaimed his mother. *"Why did you say that?"*

"Because," explained Tommy, *"I wrote that on my exam."*

Teddy Deloach
Clintwood, Virginia

Maine farmer: *"Certainly our winters are cold. Why, we have to put heaters under the cows so we can milk them."*
Visiting Texan: *"That's nothing. Back home the summers are so hot we have to feed the chickens ice so they won't lay hard-boiled eggs."*

Brian C. Bass
Berryville, Arkansas

"It's a crime for them to charge us $10.00 to tow our car to the garage," complained the wife.

"It sure is," agreed the husband. *"But don't worry, I'm getting even with them. I've got the brakes on."*

Donald Statler
Whitacre, Virginia

If all the students who sleep in class were placed end to end, they would be much more comfortable.

Howard Myers
Guthrie Center, Iowa

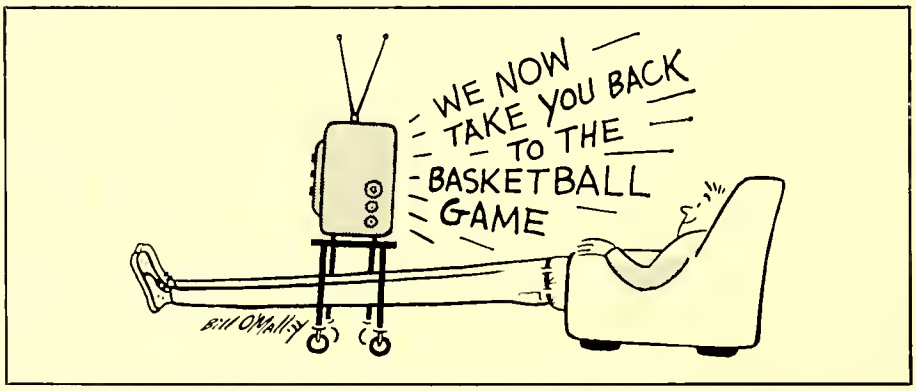
Teacher: *"Children, I want you to work this problem and tell me what you would do. The problem is: If you were in a room with no way of getting out for a week and all you had was a calendar and a bedspring, how would you survive?"*

Charlie: *"I would eat the dates from the calendar and drink the water from the spring."*

Ike Menefee
Demossville, Kentucky

First hunter: *"Yesterday when I was hunting, a bear chased me up a tree."*
Second hunter: *"Did you give him both barrels?"*
First hunter: *"The heck with both barrels, I gave him the whole gun."*

David Frolka
Owosso, Michigan



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In a world that is coming apart at the seams...

isn't it encouraging to know that a training base like Bob Jones University still exists?

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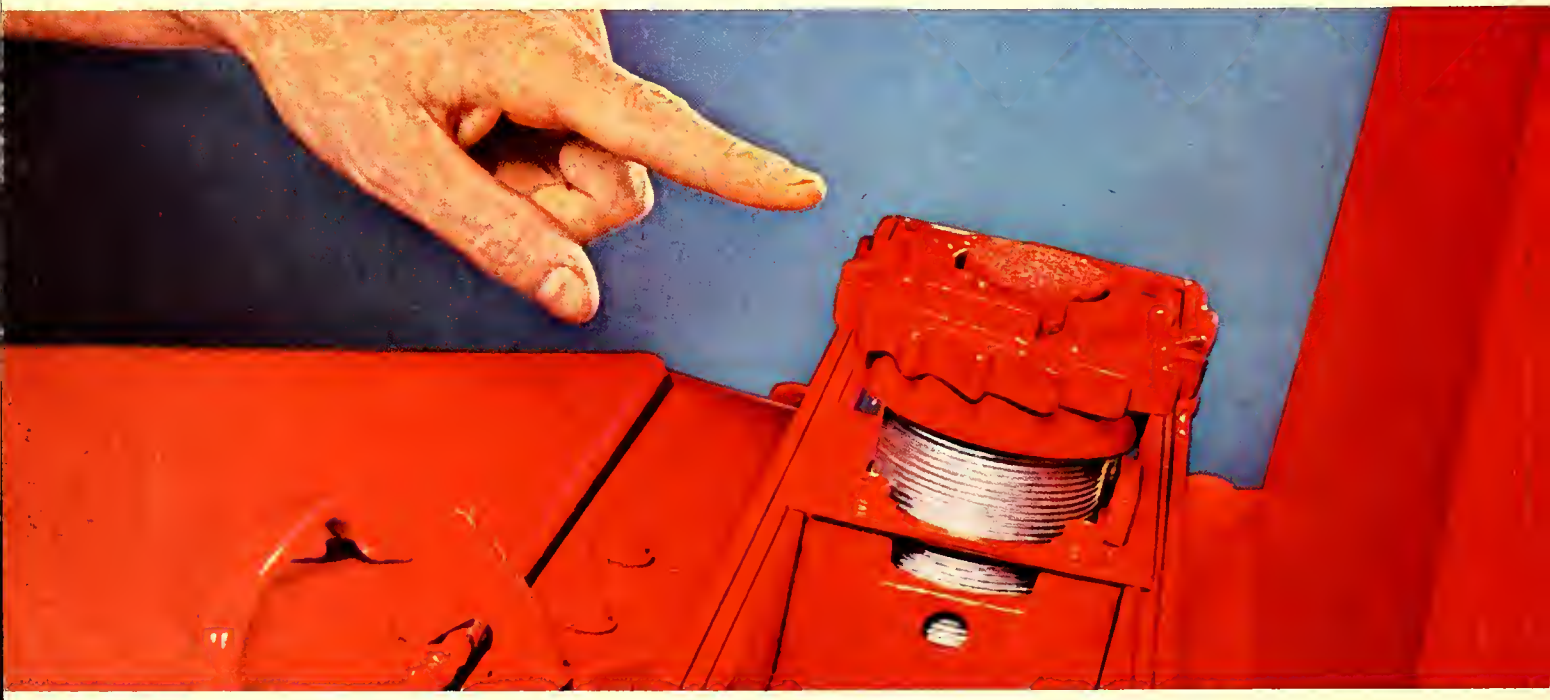
Lots of "little" things that mean a lot!



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